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VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1871. NUMBER 125.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1871.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

On Saturday Governor Palmer communicated to the General Assembly a special message covering the second chapter of his correspondence concerning a supposed illegal occupation of Illinois by United States troops under General Sheridan. The facts and circumstances of the first chapter are familiar to the public. Those of the second are substantially as follows:

After the Federal troops which had been here during the fire had been ordered back to Omaha, a number of citizens, including the officers of the Relief and Aid Society, moved by [what they considered strong reasons, addressed General Sheridan a request in the following words:

The undersigned respectfully and urgently request that you will cause four companies of United States infantry to be stationed at or near this city, until it shall appear that there is no danger of attack by disorderly persons upon the depots of the Relief and Aid Society, or other riotous proceedings, for which the recent appalling calamity may have paved the way. We believe the presence of a small military force in this vicinity would, at the same time, deter any evil-disposed persons from organizing a breach of the peace, and reassure the public mind in an extraordinary degree."

General Sheridan's despatch was not an order. His only order in the premises reads as follows:

To General George G. Meade, Philadelphia:

Order four companies of the Eighth Infantry, with field officer, to Chicago, to report to General Sheridan in person.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

This is the only order in the case, and it contains nothing more or less than it purports. There was nothing in the original request, nor in Sheridan's endorsement thereon, nor in Sherman's orders, nor in the presence of the troops here, that can justly be construed as a purpose or design to put the military or civil power of the United States above that of the State.

The Chicago *Tribune* does not deny that the United States have the right to station troops at or near the city of Chicago, or at or near the city of Springfield, and this right is in no way dependent upon the wishes or consent of the State authorities. Unless these troops are used to coerce the State authorities, or employed in executing State laws without proper request, the margin left for complaints of military usurpation is a small one. In this case, before the Governor acted in his special message, the President had notified him, that he had directed all orders (if any had been given) contrary to law, or interfering with State authority, to be rescinded. This ought to have been satisfactory, though what order in the case would need to be rescinded it is difficult to point out.

METHODISM AND POLITICS.

Our readers have undoubtedly read with interest the letter of the Rev. Dr. G. McKown, pastor of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Rockford, Illinois, in reply to some strictures of our Washington correspondent on the political operations of some of the dignitaries of that Church. We understand Mr. McKown to deny that the Methodist Episcopal Church is in any sense a political institution or machine, and that, if any of its dignitaries are seeking to make it such, so much the worse for them. We reprint two passages from his letter, which embody the gist of what he desire to say a word about:

Perhaps the fact he mentions, viz. that the President and Chief Justice, and a large number of Senators—another is coming from Illinois—and Representatives, are pew-holders in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, may have had some thing to do with the inspiration of "Gath." Does he know anything of the saying, "The wish is father to the thought?" I am somewhat skeptical respecting his zeal for the purity and assistance of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I want to say to "Gath" and his Goliah, that I should be sorry to hold the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Unitarian Churches responsible for such championship as contained in this letter. I am unwilling as a Methodist that he should hold the Church he upbraids responsible for such follies as he charges upon Dr. Newman. If the Doctor is at fault, so much the worse for him. But the Church of which he is an honored pastor, is in no way responsible.

"Gath" need not fear that the Methodist Episcopal Church will forget her true calling to follow his. And she has for so many years received attentions similar to his, that she will not consent to be whipped to the line. She is of one, She is a native born. She belongs to this soil. She intends to stay, and to hand down to her children, untainted and with honest increase, the heritage God has given her. And she will do her part to observe the true interests of government by the people, from among the people.

Passing over all that can be deemed personal in this correspondence, we are constrained to say that there has been an effort made, extending over a number of years, to make the Methodist Episcopal Church an apparatus for elevating certain men to office in preference to other men belonging to the same political party. This is now so well known that it has become an important factor in the calculations of politicians and party conventions. That is to say, politicians and party conventions are in the habit of taking this consideration and inquiring how this, that, or the other candidate will please the Methodists, when they never think of inquiring how any candidate will please the Baptists, or Presbyterians. This is perfectly notorious. We are far from supposing that the great body of the Methodist denomination, either lay or clerical, are aware that they exercise any such peculiar influence in political circles, or that they would approve of it if they knew it. But the fact is as we have stated it.

It is unnecessary for us to add (Mr. McKown himself acknowledges it) that, to the extent that the Methodist Church, or any other denomination of Christians, comes to exercise political influence, it will lose its religious character and prominence. By political influence we do not mean the exercise of the right of suffrage; that is not merely the privilege, but the duty of all men. We mean the sort of influence which makes itself felt in caucuses and conventions, giving certain men a preference or advantage in the procurement of public office because they are agreeable to a particular denomination or form of worship.

We appreciate, as fully as Mr. McKown, the patriotism of the Methodist Church, and its membership, during the war. We acknowledge, as warmly as he can desire, its anti-slavery character before the war. We admire its zeal in good works. We have often felt called upon, in our capacity as a secular journal, to notice and commend the perseverance and self-sacrificing spirit of its preachers. For these reasons, among others, we regret to see that the temptation to use so large and well-organized a body as the Methodist denomination for political ends has been too great to be resisted by some of the dignitaries of the Church. These persons, however high their standing, should be admonished that they have forgotten their calling. It is not fitting that even Masons, or Odd Fellows, or the so-called Grand Army of the Republic, should be turned into machines for the promotion of the political fortunes of particular individuals. How much less fitting is it that a religious body should be perverted to such uses. We are gratified to know that the Rev. Mr. McKown agrees with us in this view, and only differs from us as to the question of fact. If he can get at the real opinions of the politicians of the Northwest, he will find that we have not exaggerated or misstated *their* conception of the importance of Methodism in politics.

THE DISMISSAL OF CATACAZY.

The dismissal of M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister at Washington, has not been insisted upon by our government without sufficient cause. It seems that, as long ago as the 13th of June, 1871, the Department of State requested, through our representative in Russia, Governor Curtin, that the offending Minister be withdrawn. The Russian Government asked for the reasons, which were not then given, the notification that the Minister was offensive being held to be all that could be rightfully asked. The Emperor, therefore, requested that the demand be withdrawn until after the official presentation of the Grand Duke Alexis. This being over, and the functions of Catacazy terminated, Mr. Fish addressed a note to Governor Curtin, communicating, for the information of the Russian Government, a statement of some of the reasons impelling the United States to hold no further official relations with Catacazy, which may be stated briefly as follows: Shortly after his arrival here he began to make himself officious in matters not pertaining to his office and pending before Congress; importuning Senators and members, resorting to personal interviews, annoying to those indecorously approached. He used the newspaper press to influence public opinion, indulging in the most unreserved personal abuse of public measures and individuals, and especially abusive, personally, of all persons connected with the claim of the Perkins estate, pending before the Russian Government, and which had been presented by General Cass and Secretary Seward, and their predecessors.

The newspaper articles on this question indicate a familiarity with some of the facts of the case, many of which were traced so near to Catacazy as to leave an impression that he at least inspired them. A remarkable letter of this kind appeared in the New York *World*, in November, 1870. Two days after its appearance Catacazy appeared at the State Department, and, referring to this letter, denounced it as full of lies and misrepresentations; he declared that he knew nothing of its authorship, had no intercourse with the correspondents, and attributed its authorship to his enemies, the Perkins claimants, with a design to injure him. This voluntary disclaimer of all knowledge, and this voluntary denunciation of the falsity of the article, he subsequently put in writing. Mr. Fish, however, upon application to the *World* correspondent, learned the fact that Catacazy dictated all the statements of the letter to the correspondent, who, after he had written the letter, left it with Catacazy for revision; that the letter revised it, and that it was printed precisely as it came from Catacazy's hands.

In 1870 there appeared in the public papers a statement that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, had been displaced, which publication was followed by a denial that it was published, in which the Perkins claim was commended. Catacazy wrote to Mr. Fish, denouncing these papers as forgeries, and got up for the purpose of injuring him. Subsequently, Mr. Fish learned by unquestionable evidence that the whole publication was got up by Catacazy, and by him procured to be published.

In one of his letters to the Russian Government, written after the agitation for his recall, Catacazy describes a personal interview he had with the President, in which, he says, the President received him kindly, addressed him as "My dear Catacazy," and inquired after his family. This, Mr. Fish was directed by the President to say, was an entire falsification. The truth was, Catacazy followed the President to Long Branch, and asked an interview, which was refused. He then renewed the request, with an assurance that he merely desired to pay his personal respects. He was admitted, and, attempting to speak of official matters, was peremptorily checked by the President, who throughout treated him with the coldness consistent with the respect due to a person under his roof.

Another reason given is his direct interference to prevent the negotiation of the treaty with Great Britain, and, since its ratification, he has endeavored to prevent its execution. For these and various other reasons the President and Secretary of State demanded his recall.

Mr. Bontwell's plan, of taxing the country roundly for the purpose of setting up some ship-builders in American steamers in spite of the obstacles which "Protection" has thrown in the way of such business, has, we observe, received a rebuke in the action of the National Board of Trade, at St. Louis. Philadelphia was on hand with a proposition for such bounty as the Secretary asked in his late report, while Boston, on the other hand, is more interested in ship-building, but less in government bounties—asked the board to memorialize Congress in favor of the only rational method of fostering American ship-building, viz.: to make materials cheap by abolishing or abating the duties upon them, and to admit foreign-built steamers to American registry. In discussing these resolutions, Mr. Windsor, a Philadelphia protectionist, admitted that the system which had been devised for the building up of certain other interests had been the means of killing the shipping interest. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, let a good deal of daylight through the Pennsylvania scheme, and Mr. Opdyke, of New York, followed up with a substitute, to the effect that Congress authorize the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry for foreign commerce. The Boston resolution was carried, but the vote did not indicate a quorum. Mr. Opdyke's substitute was afterwards adopted, and the Boutwell plan went begging for friends. It is evident that the business men of the country do not believe that two wrongs make one right, or that we should set one man up in the steamship business at the public expense simply because we have been so foolish, in former years, as to endow, from the people's pockets, another man who is in the iron line.

On Saturday, we understand, those of the old "nineteen" in the City Council who hold over, and those of the same kidney who have since been elected, held meetings, or, as they called them, caucuses, to nominate the men who are to be elected by the City Council to the various city offices. Those of the faction who call themselves Republicans met in one place, and the others, calling themselves Democrats, met in another place, and each nominated a quota of officers, for which the whole Council is expected to vote. Thus, the majority of one faction of the nineteen nominated its candidates, and the majority of the other faction nominated its candidates. Five men, in each case, designated who were to be elected by the whole board of forty members.

It may be a little too soon to judge of the condition of parties in the Common Council; but that the old corruptionists have a strong force there, and that they claim a majority, is not questioned. Should these men to-night develop sufficient power to elect their caucus nominees, the public will understand that it will require another year and another election to rid the public of the "nineteen." It may be that the "nineteen" have grown in their numbers, and are now able to control the legislation of the Council; if so, the fact may as well be made known at once, that the name of each betrayer of the public may be recorded for general information.

The city of St. Paul is supplied with water by a private corporation, and the city has contracted with that company for the furnishing of water to the fire-plugs. The contract requires the city to pay its bills semi-annually—on the 1st of July and 1st of January. The last payment made by the city was in January, 1870, leaving two years' rents unpaid, and the Council refuses to allow interest on the unpaid bills. The Water Company, on Tuesday last, declaring the contract annulled by the refusal or omission of the city to pay, disconnected all the fire-plugs, thus leaving the city without water in case of fire. The amount due for rent is about $10,000. The Board of Underwriters in St. Paul have resolved to increase the rates of insurance 50 per cent while this matter remains unsettled.

Our citizens, immediately after the fire, experienced for ten days the terrors and the distress of a want of water. Do they remember that the continuance of a supply depends upon the freedom from accidents of the machinery and apparatus at the Water Works? An accident to the tunnel, or an injury to the crib, could not be repaired without cutting off the entire supply, both for domestic purposes and for the fire-engines. The recommendation of the Mayor in favor of a supply of water for the use of the Fire Department, independent of the pumping-works, is one that requires immediate attention. To stake every thing upon a single pump is taking a risk altogether too hazardous. The health and safety of the city depends upon an early provision for an independent supply of water for fire purposes, either by artesian wells or by pipes communicating with the river.

It is urged as a reason why the United States should go into the general telegraph business, that private enterprise will not build telegraph lines except where the business will pay, and that the government has money enough to do so. The same rule will apply to all other cases where private enterprise will not engage in unprofitable business. There are many such cases. There is not a county in all the United States that would not like to have one or two railroads built through it; private enterprise will not build them, and, unless the government taxes the whole people to pay for them, they will not be built. There are many poor newspapers in the country because private enterprise will not establish better ones; there are a great many places which have no newspapers at all, for the same reason. Tea and coffee are not raised in the United States, because the time has not come when private enterprise will engage in that line of production; but these pressing wants of essentials of life do not justify the government engaging in the business. The fact that the business will not pay is a sufficient reason for not attempting it and that it is not needed. Whenever the wants of any community require a line of telegraph, private enterprise will promptly discover the fact.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls attention to the fact that, in the published list of contributions received by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Ohio is credited with only $46,209.19, whereas Cincinnati alone has contributed over $300,000 for the relief of this city. The Cincinnati contribution (a most munificent one, indeed) was disbursed by her own committee, and hence does not appear on the books of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

In connection with this matter, the *Gazette* adds the following:

Yesterday a private despatch was received in this city from a citizen of Chicago, which reads as follows:

"Tell your committee not to give any money to the Chicago General Relief Association, as it is badly managed. Specie is much wanted at the best work."

This is a matter that the Chicago papers should explain, as there is still a large amount of money held for the relief of Chicago, and the donors should know what has been done with it.

If the name of the citizen who sent the despatch had been given, the Chicago newspapers might be able to explain. Without that information all that they can say is, that they do not share in his apprehensions.

THE TRIBUNE is under many obligations for favors since the fire, and, now that our new Hoe press enables us to meet the wants and expectations of our subscribers, we return our most grateful thanks to Hon. Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central, and J. N. McCullough, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, for bringing this machine through for us from New York in the short space of *thirty-six hours*. Their General Agent, Mr. Gossler, No. 271 Broadway, Mr. Young, in Jersey City, and the depot agents at Pittsburgh showed every attention to our wants, and also have our hearty thanks.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Judges Make an Error in their Reckoning —New Suits in the Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT.

When the great fire occurred in Chicago, the Supreme Court was in session. The loss of records, files, and evidences of claims, caused the court to consider upon some measure of relief. The seven Judges committed, and as the result of their deliberations they made a decision. Remembering the date of the day upon which they, under the law, would have to convene at Springfield in the October term, they allowed the counties to add to the amount to the duties on those counties had they been imported, while on the Boston Board it recommends that the promotion of commerce and the construction of sea-going vessels should be fostered by the abatement of unnecessary taxes and not by granting bounties or subsidies.

Mr. Wetherbee, of Philadelphia, introduced other resolutions endorsing the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for allowing $3 per ton on all American-built steamers of over 2,000 tons, and urging the government to assist American commerce by giving the foreign mail service to American steamships on the same terms as prevail in the land postal service.

Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, said that all agreed that something should be done to encourage American shipping, and the only question was how it could best be done. Protectionists, he said, wanted to begin by saying that the very system adopted to protect other interests had killed the life of building the shipping interest. (Applause.) It was evident that some special plan must be adopted for the protection of the shipping.

Mr. Candler, of Boston, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute, providing that the construction of American-built vessels at a low cost may be best promoted by admitting duties on materials used; that all vessels of foreign construction or bearing a foreign flag shall, when owned by citizens of the United States, be entitled to American registry, enrollment and license as if built in the United States of America, and that iron or material required for subsistence or repairs of vessels engaged in the foreign trade may be landed in bonded warehouses free of duty; that, in making contracts for the ocean postal service, the Post Office Department should give the preference to vessels owned by American citizens, providing that the service is rendered as low and generally satisfactory rates as are exacted by foreign vessels.

Mr. Candler supported his resolution in a forcible and telling speech, in which he advocated the remission of duties on ship-building materials as the best way to foster that interest. This could not be construed as a bounty, but was only a abatement of taxes, as the whole matter was based upon the question of cheap transportation of our exports and imports. Let Americans go into the markets of the world, and buy ships where they could get them the cheapest. If it was opposed to subsidies or government bounty, for he wanted the young sailor with his schooner or brig to have an equal chance with the gigantic steamship supported with its millions of capital.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, said that Mr. Windsor's admission completely knocked the bottom out of the Philadelphia proposition, and, with such admission coming from that side of the controversy, the idea of further continuing the duty on ship-building materials was practically abandoned. In the matter of subsidies, the speaker showed that the ship-builder, after getting his bonus, could make money by putting his ship into the English trade, and then proceeding to build another. Great Britain had subsidized steamships to a few steamship lines, in order to induce them to carry her mails, but under conditions so hard that the Cunard line was about to give up its subsidy, and other owners were certain to follow. The report of the Committee on shipbuilding had resulted in sending all our vessels into foreign waters under foreign flags. England had now more shipbuilding than she could do, and once let the flood-gates be open and that business removed from American builders, and let our merchants be free to send their orders to the Clyde for ships, and it would not be long before the price of wages would be so increased in England as to enable America to enter into successful competition than accomplishing the object of the protective policy with relation to ship building.

Mr. Sherrock, of St. Louis, spoke in favor of subsidizing the builders of iron steamships, whether on the ocean, lakes, or on the Western waters. He read the letter of Secretary Robeson, dated April 14, 1871, in reply to the Senate resolution of inquiry to the propositions made by the International Steamship Company.

Mr. Copp, of New York, presented his views in a series of resolutions, which he proposed to offer at the present time. These were substantially to the effect that Congress authorizes the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry for the foreign commerce; also, that one or more weekly mail routes be established across the Atlantic, the mails to be carried in iron steamships, built in America, the government to advertise for proposals and let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder; also, that the government give to existing lines of American steamships, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, liberal compensation for the mail service performed by them.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore said that he should not engage any proposition tending to the building up of a great monopoly, and to the detriment of the vessels of smaller tonnage as would be the case by the Boutte or subsidy plan. He advocated the removal of the tax on all materials and supplies for subsistence and repairs. The resumption of specie payment would also be of great value to the shipping interest.

Mr. McPherson, of St. Louis, and Mr. Rogers, of Boston, spoke in favor of some compromise between the resolutions offered by Messrs. Chandler and Opdyke.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, was in favor of Mr. Chandler's resolutions, but urged the importance of doing something to relieve the jam in the trade of Spanish America.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered, as a compromise, resolutions to the effect that it be passed allowing the purchase and registry of foreign-built vessels for a term not exceeding two years from the time the law takes effect; also that all materials, stores, and supplies be admitted free of duty; also, that a subsidy of $13 per ton, for five years, be given to every American-built vessel of not less than 1,000 tons.

A vote was taken separately on Mr. Candler's resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 35 to 8, the Philadelphia delegation only voting in the negative.

The question being on the final adoption of Mr. Candler's substitute as a whole, a vote was taken for and 19 against. It was declared lost for lack of the requisite majority.

The question then recurred on Mr. Opdyke's substitute, which, as altered, only provides for the admission to registry for the foreign trade only of vessels sailing under a foreign flag, with no clause relating to the abatement of duties on materials, etc., which was unanimously adopted.

The board then adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK:

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The bank statement is regarded as unfavorable. The loss in legal tender was larger than expected, while the increase in specie was not as much as it should have been, considering the outflow of gold from the country. The Dominion Board of Trade was to meet at Ottawa, on the 17th of January next, and he hoped to then receive a delegation from this body.

Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, gave the views of his delegation most at length, and proceeded to state some of their objections to the plan reported by the committee and adopted by the National Board. The Canadian delegation had come here for the purpose of offering certain things looking to the improvement of trade relations with the States. Among them was the enlargement of the canal connecting the Welland River with Lake Lawrence to meet the requirements of the great Northwestern trade. He called attention to the fact that the Canadian trade was also rapidly increasing, having swelled from $13,000,000 in 1871, to $167,000,000 in 1871. They had also proceeded to say something about the Washington Treaty, by the terms of which the fishing and coasting privileges had been given to the United States without any corresponding advantage to Canada. To satisfy claims against the Home government, $15,000,000 had been readily given away. Canadian property and rights. The fact was that Canada had all the legislative rights of an entirely independent country, and the feeling was that England had ceded away rights and property which were not hers to give. The question would come up at the next session of the Dominion Parliament as to whether Canada had received an equivalent for what had been taken from her by the terms of the Washington Treaty; and as to the approval of that treaty by the Dominion, he could say that there was a strong feeling against that approval, and the treaty would probably be rejected. The Canadian delegation had hoped to go home and say to their people that the Americans were willing to grant them things which the English government refused, but although disappointed in this they should carry back with them pleasant recollections of the occasion. The speaker briefly stated the objections of the delegation to the proposed basis of the commercial treaty. They were not prepared to admit American manufactures to Canada duty free, although they were ready to enter upon a free interchange of products. So long as they maintained their present connections with England and there was no probability of severing them; they could not enter into the proposed arrangement for the collection and distribution of import duties, and in any event Canada would not consent to such a wholesale surrender of the control of her affairs. The adoption of the proposed 25th clause would practically result in political annexation, against which the feeling in Canada was strong and almost unanimous. Canada was getting stronger every year as a nation, and she wanted to exist as an independent country; but her people did not want to give up their name and feelings as Canadians, and become Americans. In a few years at the rate of present growth, Canada would become a separate nation, and when that time came she would not be afraid to accept reciprocity trade relations with the States, but at any time ready to give way on any points which did not affect her relations with England. As to the matter of drying and of not take her affairs out of her own hands. She would not surrender her canals, and would even consider certain the Washington Treaty and endeavor to meet America on every possible point which could be done without the sacrifice of principles. If all these failed, then Canada would paddle her own canoe; always, however, preserving the most friendly personal relations with her brethren in the States.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The next regular proposition was that submitted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, looking to the protection of the lines of the telegraph by the enactment of laws to punish surreptitious ticking of the contents of private despatches, and also for the punishment of employes of telegraph companies for improperly using or divulging the contents of such despatches.

Mr. Able, of St. Louis, offered an amendment, directing that Congress be memorialized to consider the propriety of the government assuming and operating the telegraph lines in the United States.

Mr. Able's amendment was lost by a vote of 21 in favor and 22 against, and the original proposition was adopted.

INSPECTION.

The next proposition was that of the Baltimore Board of Trade, that abolishing forced State inspection.

Mr. Young, of Baltimore, offered a resolution to the effect that any State inspection of articles of merchandise is unnecessary unjust and oppressive to the mercantile interests of the country, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with such States as have in force the inspection laws complaining of, setting forth the opinion of the National Board, that all such laws should be abrogated. The resolutions were adopted.

QUARANTINE.

The next proposition was that of the Boston Board of Trade, looking to the establishment by Congress of a Sanitary Board of Appeal to protect our citizens and foreign commerce from the irresponsible action of local quarantine officers. The resolution was adopted.

LIGHTHOUSE DUES.

The board then took up the proposition of the Boston Board of Trade for the abolishment of the lighthouse and beacon dues exacted by Great Britain, and for the maintenance of such safeguard to navigation by the government out of its public revenues, as is the case in the United States. The resolution was adopted.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The two adverse propositions of the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade were taken up.

Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out all materials of American growth entering into the construction of registered vessels built in the United States, equal in amount to the duties on those articles had they been imported, while that of the Boston Board recommends that the promotion of commerce and the construction of sea-going vessels should be fostered by the abatement of unnecessary taxes and not by granting bounties or subsidies.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, introduced other resolutions endorsing the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for allowing $3 per ton on all American-built steamers of over 2,000 tons, and urging the government to assist American commerce by giving the foreign mail service to American steamships on the same terms as prevail in the land postal service.

Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, said that all agreed that something should be done to encourage American shipping, and the only question was how it could best be done. Protectionists, he said, wanted to begin by saying that the very system adopted to protect other interests had killed the life of building the shipping interest. (Applause.) It was evident that some special plan must be adopted for the protection of the shipping.

Mr. Candler, of Boston, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute, providing that the construction of American-built vessels at a low cost may be best promoted by admitting duties on materials used; that all vessels of foreign construction or bearing a foreign flag shall, when owned by citizens of the United States, be entitled to American registry, enrollment and license as if built in the United States of America, and that iron or material required for subsistence or repairs of vessels engaged in the foreign trade may be landed in bonded warehouses free of duty; that, in making contracts for the ocean postal service, the Post Office Department should give the preference to vessels owned by American citizens, providing that the service is rendered as low and generally satisfactory rates as are exacted by foreign vessels.

Mr. Candler supported his resolution in a forcible and telling speech, in which he advocated the remission of duties on ship-building materials as the best way to foster that interest. This could not be construed as a bounty, but was only a abatement of taxes, as the whole matter was based upon the question of cheap transportation of our exports and imports. Let Americans go into the markets of the world, and buy ships where they could get them the cheapest. If he was opposed to subsidies or government bounty, for he wanted the young sailor with his schooner or brig to have an equal chance with the gigantic steamship supported with its millions of capital.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, said that Mr. Windsor's admission completely knocked the bottom out of the Philadelphia proposition, and, with such admission coming from that side of the controversy, the idea of further continuing the duty on ship-building materials was practically abandoned. In the matter of subsidies, the speaker showed that the ship-builder, after getting his bonus, could make money by putting his ship into the English trade, and then proceeding to build another. Great Britain had subsidized steamships to a few steamship lines, in order to induce them to carry her mails, but under conditions so hard that the Cunard line was about to give up its subsidy, and other owners were certain to follow. The report of the Committee on shipbuilding had resulted in sending all our vessels into foreign waters under foreign flags. England had now more shipbuilding than she could do, and once let the flood-gates be open and that business removed from American builders, and let our merchants be free to send their orders to the Clyde for ships, and it would not be long before the price of wages would be so increased in England as to enable America to enter into successful competition than accomplishing the object of the protective policy with relation to ship building.

Mr. Sherrock, of St. Louis, spoke in favor of subsidizing the builders of iron steamships, whether on the ocean, lakes, or on the Western waters. He read the letter of Secretary Robeson, dated April 14, 1871, in reply to the Senate resolution of inquiry to the propositions made by the International Steamship Company.

Mr. Copp, of New York, presented his views in a series of resolutions, which he proposed to offer at the present time. These were substantially to the effect that Congress authorizes the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry for the foreign commerce; also, that one or more weekly mail routes be established across the Atlantic, the mails to be carried in iron steamships, built in America, the government to advertise for proposals and let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder; also, that the government give to existing lines of American steamships, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, liberal compensation for the mail service performed by them.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore said that he should not engage any proposition tending to the building up of a great monopoly, and to the detriment of the vessels of smaller tonnage as would be the case by the Boutte or subsidy plan. He advocated the removal of the tax on all materials and supplies for subsistence and repairs. The resumption of specie payment would also be of great value to the shipping interest.

Mr. McPherson, of St. Louis, and Mr. Rogers, of Boston, spoke in favor of some compromise between the resolutions offered by Messrs. Chandler and Opdyke.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, was in favor of Mr. Chandler's resolutions, but urged the importance of doing something to relieve the jam in the trade of Spanish America.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered, as a compromise, resolutions to the effect that it be passed allowing the purchase and registry of foreign-built vessels for a term not exceeding two years from the time the law takes effect; also that all materials, stores, and supplies be admitted free of duty; also, that a subsidy of $13 per ton, for five years, be given to every American-built vessel of not less than 1,000 tons.

A vote was taken separately on Mr. Candler's resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 35 to 8, the Philadelphia delegation only voting in the negative.

The question being on the final adoption of Mr. Candler's substitute as a whole, a vote was taken for and 19 against. It was declared lost for lack of the requisite majority.

The question then recurred on Mr. Opdyke's substitute, which, as altered, only provides for the admission to registry for the foreign trade only of vessels sailing under a foreign flag, with no clause relating to the abatement of duties on materials, etc., which was unanimously adopted.

The board then adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK:

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The bank statement is regarded as unfavorable. The loss in legal tender was larger than expected, while the increase in specie was not as much as it should have been, considering the outflow of gold from the country. The cable telegrams show that the London money market is easier, and the inference is therefore drawn that the Prince may be better. Consols were reported 1-16 advance on yesterday's prices.

GOLD

opened at 110 1-4 before the board, and then fell to 109 7-8, bid on the favorable reports from London. During the morning the price fluctuated between 110 and 110 1-8. The rates paid for carrying were, 7, 1-32, 3 and 7 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 109 7-8 to 110. The excitement in regard to the Prince of Wales has subsided for the present, and, as the shorts have nearly all covered, there is no probability of advancing the price. Until something definite is obtained from London, no great change in the gold premium can be expected. The exports of specie for the week were $215,224.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong and prices were higher than yesterday. The calling in of the $20,000,000 of 6 per cents of '62 has created a demand for the other classes of 6 per cents on the list. The Treasury to-day paid out $2,200,000 gold in redemption of 5-20 bonds, making the total disbursements for this account $16,600,000. Central Pacific bonds closed at 109 1-4 to 109 1-2; Unions at 91 1-4 to 91 3-4; for Erie, 71 1-2 to 72; for land grants; 82 to 84 1-2 for incomes, and 27 3-4 to 27 1-4 for stock.

THE MONEY MARKET

in the morning was 6 to 6 per cent for government and stock collaterals, respectively, but at the close was in good demand at 7 per cent. Prime endorsed commercial paper passes at 8 to 9 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull at 108 7-8 to 109 for prime sterling.

THE STOCK MARKET,

with few exceptions, was strong, and advanced all day, the features being Ohios, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Centrals, Erie, and Union. The market stood up full in the face of the unfavorable bank statement, but it may have been stimulated artificially, in order to enable the cliques to get rid of their stock. At the close, however, prices were off a little in some stocks.

Flour was in light demand, but most holders declined to make concessions to sell the low grades. At the close, the market was better for Minnesota and Wisconsin extras. Other grades were steady. The wheat market was heavy, though holders were firm. The market was strong for spring at the close, with a moderate inquiry for milling and export, the firmness of holders checking the latter. Corn was stronger and fairly active. The demand was chiefly for export, though fair for the trade. Spot lots sold at 50c.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUPPRESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY PARADE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to notify the officers of the International Socialists of the city that the proposed parade of the societies on Sunday next will not be permitted by the police, and to use all proper precautions, if made, to prevent the same; and in the event that they do parade, to arrest the leaders and all participants.

Resolved, That the Superintendent is directed to take the necessary measures to prevent the parade on Sunday, in case the necessary permit is granted on that day."

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The members of the International Society to-day denounced the order prohibiting their parade to-morrow. They asked the Governor to ANNUL the order. They said the proposed parade, but no response had been received up to to-night. The parade will probably come off some day next week.

At a meeting of the Internationalists to-night a despatch was read from Governor Hoffman, saying that he had placed the matter of the parade in the hands of the police authorities. The action of the authorities prohibiting the procession is strongly denounced. There was much discussing about changing the day for the parade to Saturday, as the specific objection of the Police Commissioners was on account of the day. A committee was appointed to have a parade on Christmas day. Subsequently it was decided to refer the matter to the Federal Council for approval or rejection after the delivering of the violent denunciation of the police authorities, expressed his determination to be present at the head of the column in which the parade was to start, with his red flag and sash, and assume charge over the route himself.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

ALBANY, December 9.—In the opening of the argument before Judge Lathrop, of the Supreme Court, on an order to show cause why the order for the arrest of Richard B. Connolly, ex-Comptroller, should not be vacated for his bail bonds reduced, Hon. S. G. Courtney, of the counsel for Connolly, read an affidavit of his client in response to the affidavit of Fordham, on which the arrest was made. Connolly in the main denies the allegations of Fordham's affidavits, and sets forth that he did not appoint Green collector through any conscious mess of evil, or that he was a party to any fraud or collusion. He also positively denies that he purchased, while in the Board, or leaving the State or country. Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the people, read an affidavit of the Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office, and others, showing that Connolly and the late County Auditor, Watson, were accustomed to hold private consultations. Other affidavits were also read, showing irregularity of the accounts in the Comptroller's office. Mr. O'Conor produced a portion of the vouchers which were not stolen, known as the Keyser claims, and to be forgeries, for the inspection of the Judge. Mr. Courtney then proceeded with his argument, saying the prosecution had given no evidence of guilt against Connolly. They have not shown that he had got a single cent of the $6,000,000 alleged to have been stolen. There was not a single witness before which would warrant the issuing of an order for Connolly's arrest, unless it is that he was about to abscond. The Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and Sub-Committee, after examination, could find nothing implicating Connolly. He concluded by applying to the Judge to decide this question without regard to public clamor. Mr. O'Conor replying, said he had been requested by the Mayor (Mayor Hall is not a vulgar title). Further, he believed that prosecutions of this kind were to avoid reality. He can be prosecuted at leisure. "I believe, however, that Tweed and Connolly would fly." He continued, referring at length to the circumstances of the frauds and Connolly's connection therewith. He criticised Connolly's affidavit, declaring that the denials were too general, and thought it should be disregarded. He thought his honor should postpone the case a week and appoint a referee in New York to test all evidence. Connolly should be held on two grounds—first, manifestly guilty, and, second, his absence is, is guilty of neglect. Wm. A. Beach, on behalf of Connolly, next addressed the court. He said Hall, who was equally guilty, was now proceeded against, while Connolly was lodged in jail. Connolly's affidavit was full and explicit on every point. He denied the right of the people of the State to bring action to recover from the County of New York.

The Union Pacific Railroad Open.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—The Union Pacific Railroad was cleared of all obstructions yesterday. Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the last strip of road connecting the main track, between Red Buttes and Sherman, about sixty miles west of Cheyenne, where the snow had filled in all the cuts and two large afore-beds. In that vicinity there were cuts where the snow was from ten to twenty feet deep, and it was necessary to draw the snow out in cars, as it was impossible to shovel it out on either side, on account of the height of the solid walls. The three eastward-bound express passenger trains arrived at Cheyenne at 6 o'clock last evening, with 300 passengers on board. The trains will arrive in this city late this afternoon before 6 o'clock, provided no accident occurs. The passengers will go east over the Rock Island Road. A large number of freight trains are also side-tracked on the road, and they will be put in motion to-day.

—M. Thiers has written a letter of congratulation to M. Jules Janin, upon the speech made by the latter on taking his seat at the Academie last week. In this letter the President says he has a wish and a hope that the Assembly will soon remove back to Paris, and the government also. Among the Deputies the opinion is gaining ground that the time has come when a return might be made to the capital in safety.

—The Emperor of Russia has just issued a decree convoking the Diet of Finland at Helsingfors on the 1st of February, 1872. Since 1809, when the union with Russia was affirmed, there has been only one session of the Diet—in 1863, when it was called for the first time by a Russian Emperor. There is no fixed time for its sessions, and the Emperor, as Grand Duke of Finland, has the right of convoking it or not, as suits his pleasure. The coming session has caused much excitement and interest in Finland, and the whole country is occupied with canvassing and preparing for the elections.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 9.—The

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

There is almost nothing to note in connection with the money market except the continuance of the plethora of money seeking investment. Capitalists, however, are timid about letting money out in long investments, and the great bulk of the money is offered for short loans on collaterals or investment in bonds of one kind or another that can be readily turned into cash again. If the practice were thoroughly established of buying and selling real estate mortgages in this market as is to some extent now in New York, it would furnish occupation for a larger amount of the funds of private capitalists, and they would seek that class of investments instead of government bonds, which pay less interest.

The banks of this city now hold in the aggregate probably $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 more deposits than they did before the fire. At the same time their loans have diminished so much that three or four of the leading banks have cash on hand and available exchange to the full amount of their deposits.

Exchange continues in good demand, and sold between banks to-day at par. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending Dec. 9:

Monday	$3,446,122.79
Tuesday	2,855,399.76
Wednesday	2,470,749.26
Thursday	2,333,826.32
Friday	2,701,771.05
Saturday	2,999,431.00
	$16,807,270.38

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s of '81	117 3-8	117 5-8
5-20s of '62	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '62 (called)	110 1-4	111
5-20s of '64	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65, January and July	114 7-8	114 1-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	114 7-8	115 1-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	114 7-8	115 1-8
10-40s	109 1-2	109 3-4
5 per cents (new issue)	108 7-8	[illegible]
Currency 6s	113 1-4	113 1-2
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold and Gold Coupons	109 1-2	110
Illinois Warrants—1869	173	110
Illinois Warrants—1870	102	102
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Gold opened at 110 1-2 and closed rather dull at 109 7-8a110. Loans, 5a7 for carrying. Daily clearings, $67,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $2,280,000 gold on account of checks issued for Washington for the redemption of 5-20s, making a total thus far of $14,000,000.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans, increase, $1,771,600; specie, increase, $5,110,400; legal-tenders, decrease, $1,741,500; deposits, decrease, $1,160,800; circulation, increase, $15,900.

Money opened at 7 per cent. Later it was easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

Governments strong at the close of the day.

State bonds have not been very active. Tennessees steady; new South Carolinas pretty active at 29 to 30.

The stock market opened steady, but later in the day showed considerable weakness in the dealings, being unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money. Prices declined 1-4 to 1-2 per cent on the general list. Harlem was an exception, and advanced from 120 to 120 1-2. Exports of specie for the week amount to $335,226. Sterling exchange, 109.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117 5-8	Coupons, '67	114 7-8
Coupons, '62	110 3-4	Coupons, '68	114 7-8
Coupons, '64	110 7-8	10-40s	109 5-8
Coupons, '65	111 1-2	Currency 6s	113 1-2
Coupons, '65 (new)	113 7-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	98 1-8	Virginia, old	63
Tennessee, old	66	N. Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	66	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	68		

Stocks closed:

Canton	69	N. J. C.	111
Western Union	68 3-8	St. Paul	54
Quicksilver	24 1-2	Do pfd	77 3-4
Adams Express	90 3-4	Wabash	62 5-8
Wells & Fargo	56 3-4	Do pfd	84 1-4
American	61 1-2	Fort Wayne	96
United States	60 3-4	Terre Haute	18
Pacific Mail	47 7-8	Do pfd	50
New York Central	92 7-8	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	87 5-8	Do pfd	120
Erie	31 1-2	O. & M.	47 7-8
Do pfd	63	C., C. & C.	87
Harlem	120 3-4	C., B. & Q.	129
Harlem pfd	120 3-4	Lake Shore	90 5-8
Reading	115 1-8	Indiana Central	18 1-2
Mich. Central	118	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	126	Union Pacific	27 1-4
Northwestern	61 1-2	U. P. bonds	91
Do pfd	90	Central bonds	103 1-4
Rock Island	103 1-2		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	4,520	5,478	5,149	3,888
Wheat, bu	19,760	51,800	4,559	....
Corn, bu	108,015	28,580	11,208	27,849
Oats, bu	29,765	12,536	6,436	7,128
Rye, bu	3,134	1,810	2,826	1,365
Barley, bu	11,786	4,720	10,525	800
Grass seed, lbs	48,460	28,902	3,160	....
Flax seed, lbs	4,760	[illegible]	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	55,080	145,620	9,000	92,200
Cured meats, lbs	29,130	22,830	1,313,908	787,745
Beef, brls	....	775	130	1,101
Pork, brls	....	644	520	1,463
Lard, lbs	132,478	61,800	418,032	495,453
Tallow, lbs	28,000	4,910	50,200	21,374
Butter, lbs	42,139	20,550	28,130	12,520
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	1,132	978	167
Live hogs, No	22,658	10,464	1,707	3,508
Cattle, No	687	1,132	894	1,049
Hides, lbs	175,047	92,620	207,150	106,003
Highwines, brls	444	160	318	448
Wool, lbs	19,870	8,270	58,375	27,650
Potatoes, bu	2,551	898	....	....
Lumber, m	1,435	486	610	2,030
Shingles, m	480	1,275	65	1,374
Lath, m	25	....	96	122
Salt, brls	....	....	2,900	2,513

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat, 10,406 bu corn, 1,934 bu oats, 510 bu rye, 1,402 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 40 cars wheat, [illegible] cars corn, 48 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 13 cars barley. Total, 293 cars, or 122,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Dec. 9, '71.	Dec. 2, '71.	Dec. 10, '70.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	24,278	21,789	36,082
Wheat, bu	180,510	157,505	321,042
Corn, bu	649,640	643,929	245,186
Oats, bu	143,462	133,431	100,970
Rye, bu	12,694	8,703	9,824
Barley, bu	67,108	89,470	31,110
Dressed hogs, No	2,695	1,376	879
Live hogs, No	138,988	97,686	67,702
Cattle, head	6,771	5,235	8,983
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	17,140	16,204	26,027
Wheat, bu	17,110	61,420	5,486
Corn, bu	141,985	702,645	141,780
Oats, bu	50,310	130,160	13,083
Rye, bu	9,613	9,200	2,515
Barley, bu	61,107	60,989	11,536
Dressed hogs, No	3,688	201	542
Live hogs, No	21,494	22,229	14,986
Cattle, No	5,476	3,124	3,500

The receipts and shipments of produce during the week were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, lbs	323	1,285
Pork, brls	1,367	3,639
Lard, lbs	719,459	3,874,467
Meats, lbs	757,382	6,131,296

The leading produce markets were quite excited to-day, and prices in the principal grains were higher, principally on account of lighter receipts, though some additional impetus was given to the excitement by the rumor that the Prince of Wales was dead. There was more activity, even where no advance in prices was noted.

Notice was given to-day that on Monday next the Board of Trade will remove into its new quarters in the Farwell building, on the east end of the Washington street tunnel. The announcement was received with hearty cheers.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on 'Change to-day in respect to the memory of Lawrence M. Platt, an influential member of the Board, who died this morning.

Highwines were firm at yesterday's quotation, holders not offering their property to any extent, and most of them insisted on 93c. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 92c. New York was quoted at 91.

Dressed hogs were less active and easier, in sympathy with live, and buyers were slow to take hold for another reason—they seldom buy much on Saturday, as to do so involves the risk of holding over another day. The market opened at $4.80 per 100 lbs, and closed at $4.80, one lot selling as low as $4.75. One lot was reported at $5.00, but the transaction was really made yesterday. A total of 466 head were sold to-day, and 5 car loads part sold yesterday.

Provisions were easier, but firm and more active. The receipts of hogs for the week ending last evening are believed to be the largest on record, and the effect was a weakening of the value per 100 lbs this morning, on the price of live weights. This being reported on 'Change caused a corresponding weakening in the prices of pork and lard, though meats exhibited but little change, being wanted for export. The decline in pork brought out numerous buyers, chiefly from among the short interest, which eventually brought a return to former prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.60a13.10; do seller January, $13.25a13.30; do seller February, $13.60; do seller March, $13.85a13.90; do seller April, $14.20. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-2a8 5-8c, do seller January, 8 3-4c; do seller February, 8 7-8a9c; do seller March, 9c. Green meats at 3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 3-8c for short ribs; 5 7-8c for short clear, and [illegible] 9-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at [illegible] 1-4c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for rough sides; [illegible] for short ribs; 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 1-4a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 9a8 3-4c; mess beef, [illegible]; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of [illegible] brls mess pork at $12.87 1-2; 145 brls do (country) at $12.75; [illegible] brls do, seller January, at $13.30; [illegible] brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 700 brls do, seller February, at $13.62 1-2; 1,000 brls do at $13.65; 2,500 brls do, seller March, at $13.90; [illegible] brls do at $13.87 1-2; 1,500 brls do, seller April, at $14.20; 100 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at 8 3-4c; 500 tcs do at 8 7-8c; 250 tcs do at 8 5-8c; 500 tcs do, seller February, at 9c; [illegible] tcs do at 8 7-8c; 1,500 tcs do, seller March, at [illegible]c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.85 per 100 lbs; 400 bxs cured do at 4 5-8c; sale was rumored of [illegible] lbs do (country) on private terms; 500 bxs short ribs at 6 3-8c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-4c; [illegible] lbs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6 3-4c; 20,000 lbs do at 8 1-2c; 500 tcs sweet pickled do at 8 3-4c.

The following was the packing reported to date, and same to one year ago, at the most important points:

	1871.	1870.
Chicago	[illegible]	218,584
Cincinnati	273,000	201,082
Louisville	200,000	140,000
St. Louis	115,000	78,776
Milwaukee	90,000	58,307
Indianapolis	32,000	37,000
[illegible]	20,000	2,000
St. Joseph	15,000	5,000

Flour was very quiet and firm. There was a moderate demand on Southern account, but offerings were light. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (People's) at $8.25; 200 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at [illegible]; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.67 1-2; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.00; 40 brls buckwheat flour at $8.50; 25 brls do at $8.25; 10 brls do at $8.00. Total, 1,175 brls. Also, 10 tons rye feed at $18.50 on track, 20 tons bran at $18.50 on track. Bran to arrive offered at $17.00 on track.

Wheat was active in the aggregate, though quiet during the last half of the session, and averaged fully 3-4c higher than 24 hours previously, though with no encouragement from New York and Liverpool. But the receipts were light (only 40 cars) and promise to be so in the future, while there is a good demand from the interior for milling purposes. A good deal of the wheat that would ordinarily have come to Chicago is now going to other points. This is especially true of Peoria, which is now milling large quantities of flour, much of it from wheat drawn from the northwestern territory hitherto tributary to Chicago. The fear of scarcity made the short interest nervous early, and they quickly rushed up the market in options, cash wheat following suit, though but little wanted. The market for seller January opened at $1.22 1-2, improved to $1.22 3-4, and closed at $1.22 1-2. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.21 1-4a1.21 1-2, and seller the month at $1.20 3-4a1.21. Seller February sold at $1.24 1-2a1.25. The lower grades were very quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 47,700 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20 7-8; 24,000 bu do at $1.20 3-4; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17 1-4; 400 bu rejected do at $1.05.

Corn was 3-4c higher, and in active demand at the advance, principally in a speculative way. New York was quoted firmer, and our receipts were less, but the great reason of the improved tone was the fact that the supply of corn to this city promises to be much less this winter than was expected, as a great deal is now being used for hog feeding, and Central and Southern Illinois are now shipping liberally to Cairo. The latter port will rather interfere with Toledo than Chicago, but had its influence on prices, nevertheless. The market for cash lots of No. 2 opened at 42 1-2c, and advanced to 42 7-8, closing firm at 42 5-8a42 3-4c. Seller January sold at 42 7-8a43 1-8c, seller February at 43 3-4a44c; seller April at 45 5-8a45 3-4c; and seller May at 48 5-8a48 3-4c. Seller June was quoted at 49 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 21,600 bu No. 2 at 42 7-8c 54,300 bu do at 42 3-4c; 52,800 bu do at 42 5-8c; 3,200 bu do at 42 1-2c; 7,200 bu rejected at 40 1-2c; 3,600 bu do at 40 1-4c; 6,000 bu do at 40c; 400 bu ears at 42c on track; 2,400 bu do at 43c delivered. Total, 151,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet and weak, opening at 33c, declining to 32 3-4c, and closing at 32 7-8c. The general feeling seemed to be that oats are high enough; hence there was an almost utter absence of demand from any quarter. Seller January sold at 33 1-4a33 3-8c. Seller April was nominal at 35 1-2a36c; and seller May at 38a38 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 33 1-8c; 12,000 bu at 33c; 1,200 bu at 32 7-8c; 3,600 bu at 32 3-4c; 600 bu rejected at 30 1-2c; 600 bu do at 30c; 600 bu by sample at 34c. Total, 21,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1-4a1-2c higher, owing to a light supply. Sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 63 3-4c; 2,800 bu No. 2 and No. 1 at 63 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 58c; 200 bu do at 57c. Total, 3,800 bu. For seller January 64c was bid.

Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer, in sympathy with corn, closing steady. Seller January sold at 64 1-2. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63 1-2c; 1,200 bu at 63 1-4c; 7,000 bu do at 63c; 4,600 bu No. 3 at 54c; 400 bu, by sample, at 82c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 15,000 bu.

The Toledo *Blade* notices a deep-laid plan to swindle produce-dealers in the country, by asking for consignments, and giving references on a "Bank," which duly endorses them, said bank having only a mythical existence. The *Blade* sagely adds:

"The only safe course is for dealers to have nothing to do with parties at a distance of whose standing and reliability they have evidence that cannot be questioned."

With whom, then, should men do business?

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

"The enormous over-production of anthracite coal in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts, has caused a great decline in prices, and will necessitate the cessation of operations at the collieries. Even should work be continued, a reduction in the wages of miners must take place, and the inevitable strike will follow. Altogether, for both miners and operators, the sky looks gloomy, and much hardship to both seems about to fall."

LATEST.

In the afternoon the produce markets were very quiet. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.21 1-4; seller last half and $1.22 1-2 seller January. Corn sold at 42 3-4c seller the month, and 43 1-8c for January.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—9 p. m.—Sales: 100 brls mess pork, January, $13.30; 500 tcs lard, 8 1-2c, seller December; 100,000 lbs shoulders, 3 7-8c, cash; 750 boxes long clear, 6 1-2c, December and January, at Peoria, freight equal; 100,000 lbs green short rib at 5 3-8c; 40,000 boxes green rough sides at 5 1-8c.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Dec. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,794	17,795	238
Tuesday	1,986	18,274	34
Wednesday	1,529	27,064	937
Thursday	1,849	29,308	1,050
Friday	887	23,658	35
Saturday	500	20,000	150
Total	8,345	136,379	2,442
Last week	4,560	102,683	2,141
Week before last	10,299	104,411	4,559
Week ending Nov. 18	13,249	110,673	3,445
Total for 4 weeks	36,453	454,146	15,587

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,341	3,506	....
Tuesday	389	2,868	....
Wednesday	1,301	4,417	574
Thursday	838	5,820	....
Friday	894	1,707	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	4,763	18,317	574

The receipts of live stock since January 1, 1871, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Since Jan. 1, 1871	532,800	2,102,803	202,982
Same period 1870	508,501	1,443,977	217,096
Increase	24,299	658,826	....
Decrease	......	......	14,114

CATTLE.

So far as the better grades of stock, such as usually find their way into the hands of Eastern buyers, were concerned, the course of the market throughout the past week was all that could reasonably be desired. Eastern advices have been uniformly favorable, prices being reported higher all around, the advance varying from 1-4a3-4c. This favorable state of things, in connection with the light receipts and the unusually fine quality of the stock marketed, stimulated the demand, and imparted a firm, healthy tone to the market for all grades that could be handled to advantage by shippers. In the market for common descriptions there is no change to note for the better, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. Nor is there a prospect of any decided improvement until there is a diminished supply of poultry and game, or so long as it can be bought for little more than one-half the prices demanded by the retail butchers for "steak." There has been a very liberal attendance of Eastern buyers, whose daily wants proved sufficient to absorb all suitable offerings, and prices have ruled firm and uniform at $4.25a4.50 for medium to fair steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $4.75a5.50 for good to really choice droves averaging from 1,240 to 1,400 lbs. Some extra droves fetched high prices, $5.75a6.00 being realized in a few instances, while a fancy "bunch" found a buyer at $7.00. This drove embraced 12 head and averaged 1,714 lbs. They were fed by Sam Johnston at Lincoln, Ill., and were sold by George Bentley & Co. to Nelson Morris. Desirable stock steers have been in light supply, and though not in active demand, have appreciated in value to the extent of fully 1-8c, there being buyers at $3.00a3.50 for thrifty young steers, averaging 900 lbs and upward. The poorer sorts remain nominally unchanged at $2.37 1-2a2.62 1-2. Only a few Texas cattle have arrived, and only a few were wanted. Prices remain without decided change, ranging at $2.25a3.00 through droves and at $3.25a4.25 for common to good Northern wintered.

To-day there was little doing. The supply was light, and consisted mainly of "odds and ends" left over from the preceding days of the week, for which buyers were few. The fresh receipts were readily disposed of at yesterday's prices. Among the offerings was a drove of 20 Durham steers, averaging about 1,800 lbs, and 5 averaging 1,700 lbs. The latter were sold at $6.65. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50a5.7
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS.

The receipts of the past week have been the largest of the season, reaching 136,379, against 102,683 last week, 104,411 week before last, and 74,606 for the corresponding week last year. With a single exception, the receipts during the week just closed were the largest ever known here, but such has been the character of the demand that the supply at no time seemed oppressive, and the prices current at the close of last week have been thoroughly sustained throughout. Both packers and shippers have been actively engaged, the former being stimulated by the healthy condition of the market for the product, and the latter by the increased demand and the higher prices prevalent at the East. The extreme range of prices was $3.70a4.35—the inside figure for a car load of "skippers," and the outside for a lot of Neponset hogs. The great bulk of the hogs, however, changed hands within the range of $3.95a4.15. There is no deterioration in quality; on the contrary, the hogs marketed during the past week have been better than during last week or the preceding one, the larger portion averaging from 260 to 350 lbs.

To-day there was a reasonably active demand, and the market ruled comparatively steady. Toward the close the feeling seemed scarcely so firm, though the reported sales would not indicate any quotable decline. The pens were pretty well cleared at $3.90a3.95 for common, light, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $4.00a4.05 for medium, and at $4.10a4.20 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4.25. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP—There are no new features to mention in connection with the markets for this class of stock. The demand continues light, being almost wholly confined to meeting the current wants of the local trade, so that the receipts, meagre as they have been, proved adequate, and prices were no more than sustained at $3.25a3.50 for common thin lots; at $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.75 for good to choice. A few extra sold at a shade higher prices. The market closed steady.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

BUTTER—A fairly active demand still exists for fair to choice grades of butter, and the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. The supply of choice qualities, though liberal for the season, barely keeps pace with the demand, and holders are enabled to realize promptly, and at very full prices. The movement in low grades continues slack, and, in some instances, material concessions have been granted, though nominally prices are unchanged. We quote: Choice dairy, 21a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 9a13c.

BAGGING—The demand for burlaps and gunnies continues steadily fair, and, with ample stocks on hand, prices are uniform. In cotton seamless bags the movement is light, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but prices remain very firm, owing to the high price of the raw material. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a18c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—The demand for building material, though hardly as brisk as a month ago, is still fairly active, and prices are being held with unabated firmness. The following are current: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00a2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a90.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Are in good request at full prices, holders being firm at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.10a2.25 for medium to choice hand picked. The supply is liberal.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a150.00; and choice hurl, $150.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, and is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.30 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $3.10a3.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c; staves and headings at $18.00a18.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The general features of this market were unchanged in any important particular. As is usually the case at this season of the year, trade is dull, but prices—so far, at least, as prime goods are concerned—remain quite firm, as the stocks are light. New York factory is scarce, and commands outside quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—The activity noted in this branch of trade continues, and prices are stiff and advancing. The stocks, which a month ago were believed to be ample, are being reduced so rapidly that it now seems probable that before the reopening of navigation our market will have to be supplied by rail, in which event a further advance is inevitable. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00a10.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in limited demand only, and prices have not improved, there being free sellers at $5.00a6.00 per brl—the outside quotation for choice sweet.

EGGS—The demand was small, and sales dragged at 26a27c for fresh, and at 20a22c for pickled. he supply continues liberal.

FRUITS—DRIED—Under a more liberal supply there was a slight "softening" in the prices of dried apples, but, with this single exception, the market was characterized by decided firmness. The stocks of both foreign and domestic fruits are generally light, and it seems probable that the present high prices will continue. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a19c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.90a3.00; do new, $3.90a4.00; blackberries, 13 1-2a15 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a26c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—Whitefish, though not inquired for to any considerable extent, are held with great firmness, as the stocks are remarkably light for the season, and prices are relatively low. Any material increase in the demand would result in a speedy advance. For saltwater descriptions there is a steady demand, but with full stocks in store, and in sympathy with prices East, an easy feeling obtains, fair orders usually being filled at a slight concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; trout, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue dull, and prices are weak and irregular. Large quantities have recently been frozen, but the supply is still excessive, and sales drag at $1.00a3.00 per brl from store. Cranberries are in good request and remain firm. Oranges and lemons are inactive. We quote: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—Trade was reported good all around, and a firm feeling was generally evinced; the exception being coffees, which were easy, and nominally 1-2c lower. Syrups are meeting with an increasing demand, but the stocks are ample and no advance is looked for. All side goods ruled steady as previously quoted. The following are the prices current:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 26a27c; Costa Rica, 23a25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; B do, 12a12 1-8c; C do, 11 3-4a11 7-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 50a55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a60c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 50a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 45a50c; pepper, 22a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 8 1-2a9c; common 7a8 1-2c.

IRON—Prices remain steady and firm at the following range: Common bar, 3a3 4c; horseshoe iron, 5 1-4a5 1-2c; heavy band, 4 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a6 3-4c; round and square, 4 3-4a5 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-2c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 1-2c; sheet iron, charcoal, 6 1-2a13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

HAY—There was a reasonably active inquiry from local consumers, but aside from this the demand was inconsiderable, and, under liberal offerings, the market was weak at the decline recently noted. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was without change in any important particular. Neither local nor Eastern tanners are actively engaged, but the combined demand proves sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals, and the market remains steady and firm at former rates. We quote: Green salted, cured, light, 11 1-2c; do. heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9c; taurrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a18c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

LUMBER—The market is steady at annexed quotations:

LUMBER—The local demand continues good, and prices were firm at the annexed quotations:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	40.00a44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00a24.00
Common siding	14.00a15.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	25.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x18 feet	20.00a22.00
Pickets, square	18.00a20.00
Pickets, flat	16.00a17.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are quiet at $3.37 1-2a3.50 for A's or star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—Only a moderate movement was noted in this article to-day, and prices were steady and unchanged, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 90ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a40c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.80a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The buoyant feeling noted for some time past is still a feature of the market, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably upward. We make no change in our quotations as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Are still in good demand and $4.50 rates are firmly adhered to: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon and lard oils were being held with great firmness, the former in sympathy with an advance in Cleveland, and the latter in sympathy with the raw material. For other descriptions the market ruled steady. We make no change in our quotations: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75a76c.

POTATOES—Remain firm at $1.00a1.25 per bu from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was some improvement in the demand to-day, but the large supply served to prevent any improvement in prices, which ruled weak, at the following range: $1.55a2.50 for dressed chickens; $1.50a3.00 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.40a1.50 for quail; 9a11 1-2c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good request and firmer, at $3.00a3.30. Clover was dull at $6.00a6.25. Flax quiet and unchanged.

TEAS—The demand was active, and full former rates were being realized. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—The wood market continues quiet, without change in prices. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $8.50 delivered.

WOOL—Remains firm. The offerings continue light, and all are promptly taken at the late advance. We quote: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece washed, 53a58c; medium fleece, washed, 58a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 56a58c; unwashed, coarse, 42a44c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 38a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Formerly of 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 179 South Clark-st., for the last number of years.

Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 434, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 192 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 365 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

REMOVALS.

Robert T. Lincoln

has removed his Law Office to

16 Congress-st.

INSURANCE.

Solid Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER

$8,000,000

GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA,

AGENTS,

Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st., 505 Michigan-av.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $20,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,

Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,327,-000.00.

NOTICE.

SAINT PAUL

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

This Company is desirous of closing up its Chicago losses as speedily as possible, and has provided me with ample funds for that purpose; therefore, I would request those having unsettled claims to AT ONCE PRESENT THEM at my office, 204 West Randolph-st., where I shall be pleased to adjust and pay the same.

WM. E. ROLLO, Agent.

NORWICH

Fire Insurance Comp'y.

Parties having claims against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company can have the same adjusted, and such as desire can receive their pro rata share of the assets of said company by applying to the undersigned, who may be found at the office of Higgins, [illegible] within ten days from date hereof.

Dec. 6. J. H. WATTLES, Sec'y.

Republic Ins. Co.

I will buy the claims of parties having settled at 25. Also, certificates of four, eight, and twelve months.

R. D. STILES, 521 Wabash-av.

STATE AND GARDEN CITY.

Policies wanted for cash. Highest price paid.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

D. K. TENNEY, 434 Wabash-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 29 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

FARM MACHINERY.

GROCERS'

SUGAR-CRUSHING MILLS,

Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Wagon Jacks, Ox Yokes and Bows, etc., for sale by

F. S. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE FARM MACHINERY AND SEEDS,

55 WEST LAKE-ST.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travellers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the stamina strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, billious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW ROUTE

FROM

CHICAGO

TO

SPRINGFIELD

The Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, is now running new and elegant sleeping cars through to Springfield without change. Trains leave the depot, foot of Twenty-second st. at 7:10 p. m. New and fine day coaches are also run through on the train leaving Twenty-second-st. at 9:30 a. m.

The time by this route is as quick, and the fare as low, as by any other.

Passengers by this route leaving Chicago at night remain in sleeping car at Springfield until morning, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of leaving the cars before daylight, incident to other routes.

WANTED.

WANTED

Salesmen in a Wholesale Dry Goods House. None but first-class men need apply. References required. Apply at 126 Michigan-av.

Weekly Tribune.

Wanted—Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.

TRIBUNE CO., 15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,

For a term of years, a WELL-LOCATED LOT on Washington-st., near Chamber of Commerce.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

70 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE,

For 979 Years.

The lots on which stood "Burch's Block," corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., having 170 feet on Wabash-av., and 117 feet on Lake-st., same on Benton-place on the east side, and which is 40 feet in width. Suitable for a hotel or four first-class stores. Conditions of lease liberal. Address ISAAC H. BURCH, Riverside Hotel, Riverside, Ill.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO

TOBACCO WORKS,

WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

ARCADE COURT,

Rear of 160 LaSalle st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO

LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD GOLD PEN

IS THE

Aiken, Lambert & Co.

GOLD PEN.

TRY IT.

TO LUMBERMEN.

A man of 20 years' experience in the lumber trade of this city, desires a situation with some good lumber firm, where the services of a practical man would be appreciated; salary for the winter moderate; am not afraid of work; can give the best city references. Address CHRISTIAN, Tribune office, Chicago.

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK!

ROBINSON & SON, 715 East Madison-st.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.

A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.

American Tract Society,

467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

THE "NEW OPERA HOUSE RESTAURANT"

Of JNO. WRIGHT, 847 and 849 Wabash-av., is now open. Give him a call. A full line of fine confectionery. Wedding and other parties supplied.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

And Special Flavorings

Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Ludlam & Co. was dissolved on the 6th day of November last by mutual consent.

The affairs of the Company will be settled by Mr. Hoag, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Chicago, Dec. 5, 1871. E. M. P. LUDLAM. T. C. HOAG.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

VINEGAR WORKS.

AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION.

Cider, White Wine, and Double Vinegar, at the lowest manufacturing price. 331 and 333 Wabash-av., between Harrison and Congress-sts.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor.

WATCHES, ETC.

Roddin & Hamilton,

946 State-st.,

COR. OF TWENTIETH.

Have just completed the first Jewelry Store erected in Chicago since the great fire, and will open, on Monday, December 11, the most complete and elegant stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER, SILVER PLATE, etc., etc., ever brought to this market, at their usually low prices.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

JEWELLERS,

State and Twentieth-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT

522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

C. O. Thompson & Co.,

COMMISSION,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

234 Michigan-av.,

CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 190 Lake-st.,

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,

Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,

CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians*, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

GOLD PENS, ETC.

Aiken, Lambert & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

GOLD PENS, CASES, FINE JEWELRY, &C.

123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

CORNER STORE

FOR RENT.

Brick Block, northeast corner State-st. and Eldridge-court, 20x80. Possession January 1. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

384 Wabash-av.

OFFICES TO RENT

In new brick building adjoining Madison-st. Bridge. Rent low. Immediate possession.

NORTON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE

For Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—The Works known as the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., situated on the corner of Green and Fulton-sts. We will sell the whole or a partial interest. They are in perfect order, running full time, on Linseed Oil, Putty, and Lead; and parties having capital and skill will find this an excellent chance to embark in the Linseed Oil and White Lead business. Inquire of E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

Importer and Jobber of

Paper Hangings,

Decorations and Window Shades,

Respectfully informs his friends and the trade that he has opened his new warehouse,

581 and 583 State-st., cor. Twelfth,

With a full and complete new stock, which he will offer at factory prices.

Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books

RULED AND MADE TO ORDER IN ONE WEEK, AT

DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S,

30, 32 AND 34 NORTH CANAL-ST.

☞ Orders solicited from Merchants, Bankers, Railroads, and Insurance Companies.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

FAIRBAULT, - MINNESOTA.

The Easter term commences January 2, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's house, and offers every advantage for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. References in Chicago: Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Oren Sherman, S. H. Kerfoot, and other persons.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. S. Culver,	P. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. O. Williams,	W. H. Ferry.
H. F. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1871.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. P. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)	
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 134 West Twelfth-st., near Canal-st.

A regular Banking Business transacted; accounts taken, and books furnished on application.

FURNITURE.

WEBER

FURNITURE CO.,

WAREROOMS,

243 and 245 South Clark-st.,

CORNER JACKSON ST.

A large amount of goods arriving daily.

A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

ALL ORDERS FOR

WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &c.,

FILLED AT OLD PRICES BY THE

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

HARDWARE

J. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents of

CABINET HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' ARTICLES, AND UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CORNER

Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. PEARBY & SONS.

☞ FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC RELIEF.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Of the State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER.

SIR KNIGHTS: At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and disburse such funds as have been, or may be, contributed for the relief of suffering Sir Knights, or their families, by the late fire. The Commanders of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago Commandery No. 19, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, are co-operating with the committee, and applications to either of them will receive attention, and to assist in that object we have also appointed Sir E. N. Tucker, Recorder of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.

W. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1871.

The undersigned having been appointed as above, to assist the committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Sir Knight know of any member of our order in need of aid, from, or in consequence of the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from our "noble and magnanimous fraters." Courteously,

E. N. TUCKER.

Room 3, Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av. other hours.

Attest: JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Recorder. WILEY M. EGAN, Gr. Commander.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE Grand Royal Arch Chapter OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The undersigned have been appointed by M. E. Companion, James A. Hawley, Grand High Priest, as a committee to receive and disburse such funds as may be contributed for the relief of suffering Companions by the late fire (the High Priests of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2; Washington Chapter, No. 43; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126; Chicago Chapter, No. 127; and Union Park Chapter, No. 183, are co-operating with the committee), and to assist in that object we have appointed Companion E. N. Tucker, Secretary of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.

W. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.

CHICAGO, Nov., 1871.

The undersigned having been appointed, as above, to assist the Committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Companion R. A. M., knowing of any member R. A. M., in need of aid from, or in consequence of, the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from the Royal Craft. Fraternally, E. N. TUCKER.

Room 3 Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av. other hours of day.

ATTEST: JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 9th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

GALLERY OF

Fine Chromos, &c.

The ladies and public are respectfully invited to inspect my Gallery of Fine Chromos, both foreign and imported, which I offer at 50 cents on the dollar for the next few days.

H. S. HAAS, 718 Wabash-av.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondence please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

For Sale By

D. H. TOLMAN & CO.,

695 STATE-ST.,

1,000 boxes Genuine Yarmouth Bloaters.
20 brls best Herring.
2,000 boxes Indianapolis Starch.
2,000 boxes Blaze's Chewing Gum.
Full stock Day & Martin's Blacking.
Keen's Mustard.
Knight's Select Cooking Extracts.
F. H. Stewart & Co's Brushes.

We are Agents for the above goods, and have constantly in store a large stock. Will sell in quantities to suit purchasers at prices defying competition.

Job lots of goods in the grocery and druggists' sundry line, on hand, and for sale at bargains.

Orders solicited; also consignments of country produce.

D. H. TOLMAN & CO., Manufacturers' Agents and Commission Merchants.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Campbell Printing Press

Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD's establishment, No. 10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings.

For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.

Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly-appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 18 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by

HENRY MILWARD & CO., Room 1, No. 106 Sixteenth-st.

COAL! COAL!!

For sale, by car load, at our yard, in lots of 10 tons, at $4.50 per ton; single ton, $5; at retail, screened and delivered, $6.

Ten good coal miners wanted immediately. Apply at COAL OFFICE, 494 South Clark-st, cor. Taylor-st.

BRICKS

arriving daily, and for sale in quantities to suit. Can be seen on cars corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

Dock Front

in the new Lumber District for sale or to lease, in quantities to suit. CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK CO., 523 Wabash-av.

HOTELS.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.,

in the NEW BRICK HOTEL, with all modern improvements, where we have first-class accommodations for ONE HUNDRED guests.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.

T. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 28 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Legislative Tinkering—Needs of the State Horticultural Society—Transactions of the State Agricultural Society—Four Conundrums—Is Farming a Business?—A New Farm—Begum Forest Trees—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 9.

Tinkering the laws appears to be an inherent principle in the American mind, and one of a most pernicious tendency. Every new man who becomes a part of the law-making power,—and we have plenty of new men,—shows, as he comes to the surface, a desire to tinker. He is ambitious to do something for his constituents in the rural districts, and at once sets himself to tinkering some one or more of the laws that affect their interests. The desire appears to be to do something, not because something is required to be done in that particular direction, but simply to do something that will attract attention.

At present there is a bill before the Legislature "For an act to reorganize the Illinois State Horticultural Society." It must have required no small amount of genius to have made the discovery that this society needed any reorganizing. It has been making steady progress for the past fifteen years, since its first organization, at Decatur, by some half a dozen energetic, practical men, who appreciated the advantages that were presented in our State for more extended operations in this department of rural labor. The progress made has not so much depended on the law as on the ability of the management. We have had some tinkering in the way of a State Horticulturist, of imported teachers, and the sending of the reports out of the State for printing; but these have been outgrown, and it is now in the most healthy condition, and has no need of change in the law or the present line of management. The State has steadily supplied it with $2,000 annually, to aid in the paying of expenses, premiums, and the printing of its annual reports. All that is required at this time is to let the law part alone, and simply continue the annual appropriation; for, without this, it cannot be maintained in all of its present usefulness. Let the friends of the institution see to it, that tinkers are compelled to keep hands off. Don't lumber it up with State horticulturists, or county societies, but let it stand on its own broad basis of usefulness, giving the people valuable lessons through its annual meetings, its essays, and reports of standing committees. Protect it alike from legislative tinkering and charlatan management; for it is one of our most valued State institutions, and should receive the fostering care of the General Assembly. It needs no large amount of funds, as $2,000 a year is ample for all its requirements. A like sum is now paid for the department of entomological science, from which we yet hope to reap some advantage.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Transactions of this society for the years 1867 and 1868 comprise a volume of some 700 pages. The gist of this report has all been published years ago in our agricultural journals and local papers, and the volume will find a quiet resting place in our public and private libraries. For this purpose it is valuable, for it has been prepared with both care and ability, and, had it been promptly published, would have been of value to the cultivator, the stock-breeder and the orchardist. But, in this age of progress, three or four years are liable to throw some things in the shade and strand them in the forgotten past. Our State publishing department is no doubt a big thing in its way, but has no great attraction for the progressive farmer, stock-grower or orchardist. If there is no remedy for this state of things, I would most respectfully recommend that hereafter the Transactions of this society be dispensed with, or that the manuscript copy be filed away among the archives of the State, for the benefit of some antiquarian in the later ages. For one, I would be willing to trade off the whole edition for an efficient dog-law, that would allow us the privilege of keeping a few sheep on each farm of the State.

FOUR CONUNDRUMS.

First. What can a farmer in Northern Illinois pay a good hand for eight months, commencing the 1st of March?

Second. How much grain will this hand grow and put into the market in eight months in an average season?

Third. How much money is the crop worth at average prices?

Fourth. What profit has the farmer on the man's wages at $20 per month and board?

G. W. P.

We give it up, and pause for a reply. Any person who can correctly solve these questions shall be entitled to a pint of pop-corn, either shelled or in the ear.

But these conundrums are suggestive of another question: "Is farming a business pursuit?" Farming must first be ranked as a business pursuit, for it requires capital, labor, experience, and intelligent management. It must, therefore, come under the same general system as other departments of industry or of trade. It has less risks than most other departments of business, but is as liable to ruin a man in its speculations as manufacturing, merchandise, or operations on 'Change. There is no mystery about farming; at least, no more than in the management of a smithy, a carpenter-shop, or a grocery store; and the man who proposes to hire a hand for eight months may sit down and figure up the prospective profits or loss with as much certainty as can the grocer when he hires a clerk, or the blacksmith when he adds another forge for an extra workman.

The man who enlarges his business must have a corresponding business capacity or he will find the large figure of the account on the wrong side of the ledger. Some men can manage their own labor and make a profit out of it, but if these men add other men's labor, they fail in the attempt. Others, again, are only capable of labor, and the management must devolve on others. We see this every day; great mechanical genius must form a partnership with business tact, or genius will starve. Few of our inventors have made money unless aided by the business knowledge of some other person. Sometimes the wife is the guiding star of destiny, but oftner some judicious friend. There is no mystery in all this; it is simply in the nature of things. Some men make excellent farm laborers, but will never make good farm managers; some men can manage a small farm that requires only the labor of themselves and family, but it could not make a large farm, with paid labor, succeed; some men can manage large estates, that require immense outlays for labor, and yet these men would make but sorry day-laborers, for they would chafe under the restraint. And so it is with farming, as with all other business; there must be an adaptation and the proper conditions to ensure success. Two men may hire out for $20 a month cash and their board. Both are industrious, both sober, using neither strong drink nor tobacco; one saves nearly all of his earnings, while the other has somehow frittered his away. You cannot fully account for the difference, yet the fact is there.

MAKING A NEW FARM.

A friend of mine, whom I will call Milton, was a hardware merchant, making money; but his health failed, and his physician advised him to go to the country. He selected a farm of 320 acres, about one mile from a small railroad station. The land was open prairie, and cost him $10 an acre. He hired a small house in the village, or, rather, where there might be a village in time; purchased two span of horses, and hired one man to assist him; and at once entered upon the matter of breaking up the turf, that had been well pastured by the cattle-feeders, and of building a house. In this latter a serious mistake was made. The habits and exactions of the city had not been shaken off, and the money that should have gone to construct a good farm barn was added to the house, making it a city mansion rather than a snug, cozy farm house. Three years he has been on the farm, and every day he has worked on it, unless called away for market purposes. Last month I spent a day with him, and went over the farm, and admired the well-tilled fields; the thrifty orchard, with its thousand trees of apple, pear, cherry, plum, quince, and peach; the rows of currants, of grape-vines, and of strawberries; the belts of shade trees, and the open drains that have made the long slough a productive meadow, which will soon be ready for the plow. He has 100 acres of corn that will average 40 bushels to the acre, though his neighbors say 50 to 60; 150 tons of prairie hay, from that part of the farm not yet under the plow; 17 bushels of beans, 20 acres of wheat, and a fine vegetable garden. His stock is made up of 20 Alderneys, grade natives, and Durhams, the latter the present favorites.

Here is a man, by trade an engraver, but, as he could not brook such close confinement, he left it for the hardware business. Fortunately, his wife was a farmer's daughter, and trusting to a few thousand dollars from the savings of his labor, and his business tact, he made the venture. Every plan was carefully considered; every improvement proposed had to be subjected to figures, and every day's labor was applied to some useful end. There is no mystery in this instance. He blundered in the house; that was natural, for one of its rooms contain an elegant piano, and another hundreds of volumes of valuable works. But he kept steadily at his task, through summer sun and winter frost. In the field and the garden, in the hauling of building material, in the marketing of hay and of corn, he played the working farmer, and has carved out one of the most pleasant and comfortable homes that gladden the "Grand Prairie." His health is restored, and he is, in all respects, pleased with the prospect before him.

Except in haying-time, in corn-husking, and mechanical labor, he has kept but one man, and this man has been paid $20 a month and board. How much profit there has been derived from this man's labor, I cannot say; but I know this: it was needed as a part of the force to carry on and make this farm what it is; and, further, this laborer has learned many valuable lessons in farm management, has saved the most of his wages, and will soon own a small farm of his own. From this, and thousands of similar cases, we are justified in saying that farming is a business that is subject to business management.

Learned men tell us that farming, as at present pursued, is a species of empiricism,—a sort of haphazard business, destitute of science, and without those elements that broaden men's views. These men aim at writing D. D. at the end of a shoolboy's name, give him a copy of Homer, and place him on a farm. The empiricism is then to disappear; for science will brighten his furrows, and he will be fitted for the plow, a State Legislator, a member of Congress, to hold an office, to run a ring, or to hold a multitude spellbound with the charms of his eloquence. Perhaps, at the dawning of the Millenium, we may see this new class of farmers; but, until then, it will be a sounder policy to consider farming subject to the laws that govern other departments of man's needs. When we surround things with mystery or superstition, we put them on the downward road, and beyond our control. A farmer, with good business capacity and application, can soon master other branches of business outside of farming; and so can a good business man also master the business routine of farming; in short, it is this tact, or this adaptation to business, or want of it, that makes or mars our farming operations.

And this leads me to suggest that now, when the evenings are long, and the farmer's sitting-room is warm and cosy, the farmer and his boys, the wife and daughters, discuss the varied operations of the past season, to see where they blundered, where they made a success, and to revise the plans for the coming year. Here, the winter is so short that the leaves have scarce been swept into the autumn eddies before the vernal plow gives notice that spring is marching Northward.

There are thousands of business men, past the prime of life, whose fortunes and hopes were swept by the great fire, who could make pleasant homes in the country, and, outside of the seething current of overpressing labor, spend the remainder of their days in comparative pleasure. Such men would not inquire the per cent of profits on a man's labor, but would consider how much labor it would require to produce a given amount of farm products under a given condition of things; and such men would soon rank as successful farmers.

FOREST TREES.

We have long been in need of a work on forest tree culture, adapted to the prairie country; but, until now, that want has not been supplied. "Forest Trees for Shelter and Ornament. By Arthur Bryant. H. J. Williams, publisher, New York," has just reached us. Mr. Bryant is too well known at the West to need any endorsement from us, and all we need say is, that the work is of great value, and should be in the hands of every farmer and tree-planter. It can be had at all of the bookstores and newsdealers.

THE WEATHER.

The weatherwise, as is customary, have been busy casting the weather-horoscope for the winter. The verdict is an extremely long, cold winter. Well, it has commenced early; that is true so far. We had no surface-water to give off its latent heat, to hold the temperature at a medium point; but then, again, we shall not have to thaw a large body of ice in order to give spring room for its coming, and we may have an early spring, or, at least, the latter part of the winter may be moderate. Those who have had an abiding faith in the Equinocial storm have been badly shocked this season, for it refused to put in an appearance. But, for the benefit and solace of these people, I will state that, for the past fifteen years, there has, at this point, occurred an annual storm of rain and snow between the 15th and 20th of November. So uniform have been these annual cold periods that I now look for them as though they were a fixed institution. Nearly all of these storms have occurred on the 16th or 18th of the month. I know no reason for the recurrence of these storms, unless it be to give the farmer a cool time for hog-killing. The autumn of 1869 was cut short by frost, and thousands of bushels of potatoes were never harvested; but our farmers have, since that time, kept their autumn work better in hand. It is better to be prepared for cold weather, and, if the prediction of the prophets has tended to hurry up fall work, so far it is a good thing, and should be repeated annually so long as it has that effect.

RURAL.

LIGHT AT LAST.

The Bowlsby Mystery Solved—The Mysterious Young Woman at the Hudson River Railroad Depot—How Alice Bowlsby Really Died.

From the New York World, Dec. 7.

The sad fate of Miss Alice Augusta Bowlsby, of Paterson, N. J., will hardly be forgotten for years to come. It will be remembered that on Saturday, August 26, an illiterate Irish carman, named Picket, was asked by a woman to take a trunk from a house to the Hudson River Railroad depot for her. She told the carman her name was Julia Sidney, and that he should go to the house 687 Second avenue and ring the basement bell, get the trunk, and take it to the depot, where she would meet him. The man did. He went there, and from a man, whom he subsequently identified as Jacob Rosenzweig, *alias* Ascher, received a common, small-sized trunk. This he took to the railway depot, met the woman there; she seemed afraid of the trunk breaking, had a strap put on it, bought a ticket for Chicago, and left. The carman did the same. The trunk was placed on the baggage platform of the depot. [illegible] from it attracted the attention of the railroad officials, and was burst open. In it was found the body of Miss Bowlsby, nude and dead, crushed into a space so small that the accomplishment of the fiendish act would seem an impossibility were it not for the fact of its having been done.

Rosenzweig was arrested, identified by the carman, a handkerchief marked "A. A. Bowlsby," and identified as hers, found in the abortionist's house, a servant-girl of Rosenzweig's named Jane Johnson turned State's evidence, and swore that she saw a young lady answering the description of Miss Bowlsby enter the house with Rosenzweig on the Wednesday before Saturday, the 26th of August, and never saw her leave it. Rosenzweig was tried and found guilty on Saturday, October 28, two months after his commission of murder, and sent to State Prison for seven years by Recorder Hackett. But in all this time no public mention of the name of the woman who was the agent of Rosenzweig in the last act of the bloody drama was made, and the police asserted they knew not of her.

But one little point was noticed by a *World* reporter. It was this: When sentencing the prisoner, Recorder Hackett said: "Rosenzweig, no man knows better than you that when you with a steel instrument on that Wednesday performed the operation the poor girl flooded until Thursday night; that she grew better on Friday; and that when she got up, contrary to your advice, the flooding came on again, and she died." This would seem to indicate the possession of secret information by the authorities. They were in fact possessed of such information. The girl Johnson swore on the trial that a girl named Netta was around Rosenzweig's house, a frequent visitor there, and that she was there on that Saturday evening.

When the police searched Rosenzweig's house on Wednesday, the 30th of August, they found a quantity of letters, prescriptions, and other documents. Among them was the draft of an affidavit, to be made by Rosenzweig, to the effect that one James Miller, suffering from lung disease, by his advice had left the city for the South, to recruit his health. On the back of this, in a scrawling, feeble hand, was written:

Agenetta Dumoyn
East Henrietta Monroe County
State of New York
this is my birth place where I was born ware once I was happy and free, but now I am doomed to roam in sorrow and Anger.

The writer of this, Agnetta Dumoyne, is the woman, or rather girl, who had the trunk containing Miss Bowlsby's body brought to the Hudson River depot by the carman Pickett.

Agnetta Dumoyn is nearly 20 years of age, but looks younger. She is one of those women who do not show their age, smooth-faced, thin, of girlish build, with dark hair and eyes, about five feet one and a half or two inches in height. Her hands are very small, and she speaks in a slow and deliberate way, but with ease, never stopping for a word. She walks in a jauntish sort of way, as if she felt she had all the courage she undoubtedly has, and the terrible attribute of calm, nervous power which she showed on August 26, when thinking that the lid of the trunk, with Alice Bowlsby's murdered body inside, might fall off, she asked the baggagemaster the price of the strap, and paid for it without a tremor in her voice, or a shake of her hand as she took out a bill from her purse to pay for it.

She is an orphan, both her parents, farming people, being dead. In the country her life was a quiet one and her reputation that of a good girl. But, like Alice Bowlsby, she fell, and her seducer sent her to this city, where she went, as did Alice Bowlsby for the same purpose, to Jacob Rosenzweig. He was then living at 165 First avenue. The operation he there performed on her was successful, and she did not die from its effects. Thus began her acquaintance with Rosenzweig, which continued up to his arrest.

She obtained a place as waitress in the Union Square Hotel, corner of Fifteenth street and Union square. There her conduct was exemplary, but some of the persons attached to the establishment wondered how she could dress so well out of her salary. This is easily explained, for a sum of money was left her by her parents, and the annual interest of it is paid her by a guardian, who resides in this city, and who, if he means justice and right, will aid the authorities in the furthering of this case. She was a constant visitor at Rosenzweig's residence, and often took her meals there. Her relations with the family were of the most confidential character, and she frequently visited the house of Rosenzweig's mother in Bayard street.

On one occasion the landlord of Rosenzweig's house, 687 Second avenue, came there to obtain his rent. She opened the door for him, asked him to be seated in the parlor, said that Rosenzweig and his family were not within, but that she supposed he came for his rent. He said he did. She said "Very well," and pulling out her purse paid him. He gave her a receipt.

At 11:45 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d of August, Alice A. Bowlsby walked into 2 Amity place, where, under the name of Ascher, Rosenzweig advertised his terrible calling. There she bargained with him for her death, and paid him $10, with the promise of $25 additional for murdering her. Rosenzweig brought her up town with him, and they, entering the house, were seen by the girl, Jane Johnson. There, ten minutes after, he performed the operation on her. The opening words of Recorder Hackett's sentence tell the rest. She died on Friday night. The girl Agnetta Dumoyn slept in Rosenzweig's house that night.

The next morning Rosenweig went out early and, calling on an undertaker named Boyle, asked him if he could not bury the body of his servant girl, who was poor, in the cheapest cemetery without a burial permit. Boyle said he could not. Rosenzweig came home and told Nettie Dumoyn his situation. She said in a moment, "Have you an old trunk in the place?" Rosenzweig replied, "Yes, but what of that?" She said, "Why can't you put it into it and send it away?" It was done. But who should carry it to the railroad. Rosenzweig dare not. She offered to do it for $100. She got the money. Jane Johnson, the servant girl, was sent out to walk with the children, and told she could stay out until evening. The cartman Pickett came, the trunk was taken away, and all thought they were secure. So much so that when Netta Dumoyn left the depot she returned to Rosenzweig's house, supped with him and his wife, and slept there that night. The next day the newspapers blazed the dreadful discovery abroad, and with the early morning she fled from justice.

Where can she be? It is impossible to tell. The ticket for Chicago that she purchased, No. 1,856, was traced to Albany, and it is probable she went to Canada. Detective skill fails to discover her whereabouts.

THE CAT-FISH WAR.

Letter from Secretary Fish to Minister Curtin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Minister Curtin by Secretary Fish, dated November 16, 1871:

A remarkable letter was published in the New York *World* of the 29th of November, 1870, purporting to be from its Washington correspondent, under the caption of "Russia and America," a copy of which is appended hereto. The subject and its treatment attracted attention. It bore evidence of its inspiration from some one familiar with the instructions from his government to the Russian Minister, and of his confidential correspondence and conversations. On the 1st day of December, the second day after the publication of the letter in New York, being the day which the Secretary of State set apart for the reception of the foreign Ministers, Mr. Catacazy called at this department and introduced the business of his visit by alluding to a newspaper article attributing to him, as he asserted, views, remarks, and opinions entirely untrue and without foundation. He denied having any conversation with any newspaper reporters or correspondents except one belonging to the New York *Herald*, who, he said, waylaid him in New York some time previously. He referred to the letter in the *World* above alluded to, and said he knew whence it came; that it was written by "the Perkins set of fellows," using these words, and added, "they want to get rid of him, and invent these things." He denounced the letter as malicious, false, and absurd, and said he would address me a letter on the subject, which he requested to be laid before the President. The following day I received from Mr. Catacazy the letter, dated Dec. 1, which, in his official interview, he had indicated an intention to address me, and which he had requested to be laid before the President. Notwithstanding this official character of his note, he marked it "Personal" and "Confidential," and introduced into it some things which may be thus regarded. These parts are withheld; the official part of the letter, relating to what had passed between us in the official interview of the morning of the day on which the letter is dated, is appended. In this letter, as in his conversation, Mr. Catacazy denies, emphatically and categorically, all connection—direct or indirect—with the *World's* false and absurd assertions. Speaking of the statements, &c., in the *World* article, he says that from beginning to end they constitute a tissue of lies and absurdities; and then he undertakes to point out the source whence it proceeded by indicating parties interested in a certain claim, meaning the "Perkins claim," who, he says, he has good reason to believe, spread these new calumnies.

Notwithstanding this emphatic and categorical denial of all connection with the *World's* article, information soon reached me confirmatory of the opinion that the structure, purport, and statements of the *World* article had originally forced on me, that Mr. Catacazy had furnished the material and the statements of Article A, appended hereto (correspondence between myself and Mr. G. W. Adams, the very intelligent, careful, and reputable head of the office in this city of the New York *World*). The letter from Mr. Adams to me conclusively confirms the correctness of the opinion I had previously entertained, and shows that the article was written from notes made during an interview of Mr. Catacazy's own timing, and at his own house; that it was written under the stipulation that Mr. Catacazy should revise the writer's manuscript; that it was devised in whole and in part from no other source whatever; that it was left by the writer for Mr. Catacazy, who stipulated the revision at the Russian Legation; that it was returned to Mr. Adams at the Russian Legation by Mr. Catacazy's direction; that it bore the marks of his revision, and that it was printed and published without alteration after such revision. It appears that Mr. Adams, who writes this letter to me, himself received at the Russian Legation, by Mr. Catacazy's direction, and having the marks of his revision, the manuscript of the article with which Mr. Catacazy emphatically and categorically denied all connection. He denounced it as false and absurd. He stigmatized it as a tissue of lies and absurdities, and endeavored to attribute it to the parties interested in a claim against his government, whom he charges with a design thereby to injure and get rid of him. The impropriety of a foreign Minister thus attempting to influence and misdirect the public opinion of the country, must be admitted as sufficient grounds for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the government which he represents and that to which he is accredited. In connection with his denials, it certainly was more than sufficient to deprive Mr. Catacazy of the confidence of this government, and of the personal respect which we desire ever to maintain for the representative of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

In Mr. Catacazy's note to me of December 13, 1870, he alludes to what he calls a forged document. In the early winter of 1869-70 a report was telegraphed from Europe, and extensively copied in the journals of this country, that General Ignatieff had succeeded Prince Gortschakoff as Chancellor of the Empire. The documents alluded to by Mr. Catacazy, in his letter, purported to be an extract from a despatch of General Ignatieff to Mr. Catacazy, respecting his management of the Perkins claim, and an alleged reply of Mr. Catacazy. The letter contains gross misstatements and slanders upon the Secretary of State. It made statements which the archives and records of this department, as, also, those of the Russian Government, could not fail to detect and expose. These papers were not calculated to mislead any persons familiar with the official proceedings of the two governments or their agents, nor any one knowing the falsity of the rumor which has placed a successor of Prince Gortschakoff in the position he has so long adorned, but that rumor was very generally credited throughout this country in the early days of the year 1870; these papers were thrown into the possession of the agents of the Perkins claims, and the character and language of the alleged despatch from the supposed successor to the Chancellor of the Empire were well contrived to stimulate their hopes and induce them to attach an importance to the supposed possession of genuine despatches, and they availed themselves of their imagined advantage to give publicity to them. It would appear from affidavits hereafter referred to that they fell unsuspectingly into a snare contrived to entrap them. Mr. Catacazy very indignantly denounced these papers as forgeries, and pointed to them and their publication as among the base means to which, he charges and has continued to charge in conversation and correspondence, and through numerous publications in the journals of the country, the agents of that claim were ready to resort to for the purpose of injuring him.

In the letter annexed, B, he says: "You know that the authors of these forgeries want to get rid of me at any price, because they very erroneously suppose I am personally opposed to a claim in which they are interested."

The annexed affidavit of Mr. Lewis T. Tastistro shows that he obtained knowledge of these papers at Mr. Catacazy's house, and before they came into the hands of the Perkins agents; that he subsequently received them for the purpose of having them delivered to Mr. Stewart, the attorney for the Perkins claim; that he made the translation of them, and delivered them to Mr. Stewart, one of the persons whom Mr. Catacazy denounced as the author of the forgeries gotten up to injure him. Although the affidavit of Mr. Tastistro is only recently sworn to, the purport of its statements has been known to this government for a considerable time. The paper annexed, marked F, was published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in February last. It follows the tone and the key-note of the letter in the New York *World* of the 29th of November. It falsifies many facts. It greatly magnifies Mr. Catacazy, whose name it repeats no less than four times. Beside its reference to the Russian Minister, it misrepresents the President, and drags in the great Perkins claim, "in which great stake," it says, "our worthy President is interested." As with the letter in the New York *World*, the internal evidence of this article, erroneous in its statements and indecorous as it is, unhappily, but unerringly, pointed to Mr. Catacazy as its author. His attention was called to it, and with the most solemn adjurations, he affirmed as a man, declared as the representative of his august sovereign, and swore before Almighty God, as a Christian, that he had no connection with it, knew nothing of it, and had never seen it. Having heard that he had admitted the authority of this article to Mr. Frank Turk, a gentleman of respectability, and long associated professionally with the Russian Minister, I requested from him information on the subject. He reluctantly answered me in the letter appended, marked G, stating that Mr. Catacazy positively asserted to him, in calling his attention to the same (the article in the newspaper alluded to), that he knew all about it, for he himself had written it.

Your despatch contains also what purports to be an abstract from a letter from Mr. Catacazy to the Vice Chancellor, in which he says that after an interview with the Secretary of State he asked an interview with the President; that the President received him with kindness, and addressed him as "my dear Mr. Catacazy," and inquired after his family.

I am directed by the President to say that this extract conveys an utterly inexact account of his interview with Mr. Catacazy, and that the expressions and language which I have quoted as attributed to him by Mr. Catacazy were not used by him.

After having been told by me that his recall had been requested, Mr. Catacazy went to Long Branch, where the President had been seeking some repose from official duties. He requested an interview with the President, which was refused. The request was renewed, with the assurance that his object was to pay his personal respects, and was accorded an interview, with the condition attached that he was to confine himself to the professed object of his visit. Being admitted, he endeavored to introduce the subject of his position and relations to the government; when the President admonished him that he could only discuss these questions with the Secretary of State. Still attempting the same line of conversation, he was peremptorily interrupted, and the President observed throughout the whole interview all the coldness and reserve that civility in his own house would admit of. Neither then, nor on any other occasion, did the President address him as "my dear Mr. Catacazy." The indecorum of this intrusion by the Minister, in disregard of the usages and proprieties of his position, upon the President, of affairs which the Minister was entitled to discuss only with the Secretary of State; this disregard of the express condition on which, alone, he was admitted to the President's private retreat; and, above all, the inaccurate account given by him of the President's conversations, and manners, made it necessary that the President should protect himself, during the time he might consent to tolerate the Minister, against the possibility of further obtrusion or misapprehension. He was, therefore, constrained to accompany his assent to the Emperor's request that Mr. Catacazy be tolerated, with the announcement that hereafter Mr. Catacazy would only be received when he might accompany His Imperial Highness, and that on no other occasion would the President hold any conversation with him.

Mr. Catacazy has since seen fit to address a note to this department to the effect that, upon his request, his august master had deigned to afford him a leave of absence immediately after the visit of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis. This was regarded as at variance with the understanding that his official relations were to terminate immediately after the visit of the Grand Duke. The President is not content that Mr. Catacazy should continue to hold official relations with this government. He could, under no circumstances, consent that those relations be continued after his return to St. Petersburg, and during an absence on leave, which would imply not only continued tenure of position, but the possibility of return. The dignity and self-respect of this government, and a regard for the interests, and a continuance of the past cordial relations of both governments, require a termination of Mr. Catacazy's official relation to this government. He has, therefore, been notified that his passports will be soon transmitted.

The acts which I have enumerated, grievous as they are, and injurious to the honor and prejudicial to the interests alike of Russia and the United States, are but some of the offensive acts of the same class, which it would be superfluous to mention, and, although amply sufficient of themselves to require a cessation of official intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, they have long been borne with, in profound respect for the person and the government of the Emperor, and in conviction that, as soon as he should be apprised of them he would apply the appropriate remedy, in the recall of his misconducting Minister. But other and more serious incidents have occurred, and are continuing to occur, which leave the President no alternative but to immediately deliver passports to Mr. Catacazy. The settled foreign policy of the United States is in the familiar knowledge of all Europe and America. That policy forbids on our part all interference in the internal affairs of other governments, and excludes interference by them in ours. Against this fundamental policy of the United States, Mr. Catacazy has deliberately offended and is now daily and deliberately offending. He has made himself busy in season and out of season in efforts to obstruct, embarrass, and defeat the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for adjustment of their mutual differences, and he continues in the same way now to interfere with the due execution of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th May last. As the Government of the United States would not tolerate such conduct on the part of the Minister of our close ally the French Republic, in a similar emergency, in the early days of our history, so it will not tolerate that conduct on the part of Mr. Catacazy, intimate as are the ties of amity between us and his government. Mr. Catacazy's passports will be delivered to him immediately after the Grand Duke shall have paid his visit to the President, and his official relations with this government will then cease. You will read this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and leave a copy with him. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

The remaining portion of the correspondence contains a letter from Mr. Catacazy, dated Nov. 24, informing the Secretary of State that he has been detailed to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis on his tour through the United States, and that he has leave of absence from his post, beginning with the end of the Grand Duke's visit, and that General Gorloff will meantime be in charge of the legation. To this the Secretary of State replies, Nov. 24, that the President has already notified M. Catacazy that he shall hold no further intercourse with him, and that M. Catacazy's return to Russia will be considered as a practical compliance with the request for his recall. To this Mr. Catacazy, on the 27th of November, replies that he protests against all charges made against him, and reserves to himself the maintenance of immunities permitted by international law. Mr. Fish, December 1, replies that there are several ways in which relations between the Executive of the country and an offensive agent of a foreign government may be interrupted, and intimates that some severe remedy may be adopted toward Mr. Catacazy, but he hopes there will be no occasion for it.

REVISING THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

Report of the Commissioners—Progress of the Revision.

The Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, under the acts of 27th June, 1866, Chapter 140, and 4th May, 1870, Chapter 72, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report: The Commissioners met in Washington in September, 1870, and began to work by a joint examination of the whole body of the Statutes at Large, in order to classify every provision under it appropriate title, and to arrange the matter of revision in such a way that the reviser of each title should be assured of having before him all provisions belonging to it, and none which did not. For this purpose the present Board of Commissioners adopted, with some modifications, the following provisional scheme of titles, according to which the work has been carried on by their predecessors.

1. General provisions.
2. The Legislative power.
3. The Executive power.
4. Provisions applicable to several of the Executive Departments.
5. The Department of State.
6. The Department of War.
7. The Department of the Treasury.
8. The Attorney-General.
9. The Post Office Department.
10. The Department of the Navy.
11. The Department of the Interior.
12. The Department of Agriculture.
13. The Department of Justice.
14. The Judiciary.
15. The Army.
16. The Navy.
17. The Militia.
18. Arms, armories and arsenals.
19. Military posts and fortifications.
20. Diplomatic and Consular officers.
21. Provisions applicable to several classes of officers.
22. The Flag and the Seal.
23. The Seal of Government (including the public buildings.
24. The States.
25. The Territories.
26. Civil Rights.
27. Citizenship.
28. The elective franchise.
29. The freedmen.
30. The Indians.
31. Immigration.
32. Naturalization.
33. The census.
34. The public lands.
35. Duties upon imports.
36. The collection of import duties and regulations of imports and exports.
37. Direct taxes.
38. Internal revenue.
39. Debts due by or to the United States.
40. Coins, coinage, and money.
41. Currency.
42. Legal tender.
43. The custody and transfer of public moneys.
44. Appropriations.
45. Public debt.
46. Public contracts.
47. Public property.
48. Public printing, advertisements, and public documents.
49. The postal service.
50. Foreign relations.
51. General provisions regarding commerce and navigation.
52. Regulation of merchant vessels in foreign commerce.
53. Regulation of merchant vessels in coasting and inland trade.
54. The fisheries.
55. Steamboats.
56. Merchant seamen.
57. Capture and prize.
58. Lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and wrecking stations.
59. The coast survey.
60. Pensions and bounty lands.
61. The public health.
62. Hospitals, asylums, and cemeteries.
63. Patents and copyrights.
64. Bankruptcy.
65. National Banks.
66. Rivers and harbors.
67. Railways.
68. Telegraphs.
69. Extradition (international and State).
70. Neutrality.
71. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.
72. Insurrection.
73. Crimes.
74. The slave trade.
75. Guano islands.
76. Smithsonian Institution.

It was of essential importance that every provision of every general and permanent enactment should be assigned to its proper title, before the work of actual revision should be taken up. The misplacement of any provision might leave the reviser of the title to which it actually belonged, in ignorance that some other provision before him, on the same subject, had been modified or repealed. The Commissioners, sitting together from day to day, began with the most recent statutes, and proceeded thence to the earliest, examining them section by section, determining as to each whether it was of a general and permanent nature, and should, therefore, be included in the revision, assigning every distinct provision of each section to its title, and noting in the margin these assignments, and all amendments and repeals. As the work advanced, the Commissioners found that it involved a considerable amount of preliminary study, and were more and more convinced of the importance of a correct decision, in each case, at this stage of the work, as the chief means of avoiding subsequent errors and omissions. The whole process was, therefore, gone over a second time, when changes in classification were made. The Commissioners believe that this work is sufficiently correct to afford a safe guide to themselves or to any successor, in the process of revising any particular title. That process occupied about five months of continuous labor.

The entries made by the Commissioners upon the margins of their volumes of Statutes at Large were transferred upon alternate pages of two additional copies, by clerks employed for that purpose. Every provision marked for revision has been separately pasted on a leaf of writing paper, upon which is written a memorandum, stating the date of enactment, the chapter and section from which it was taken, the volume and page of the Statutes at Large where it may be found, and a note of any statute amending or partially repealing it. The large mass of papers thus arising has been assorted to the titles in the proposed revision to which they belong, and they have been numbered throughout, and put up in convenient portfolios. The Commissioners have thus provided against any interruption of the work by a vacancy in the office of any member of the board. In this process the Commissioners examined and determined upon the nature of over 23,000 sections, a large number of which contain several distinct provisions, belonging to distinct titles. After separating from these all provisions which had been repealed, all which were not of a general and permanent nature, and those which had been revised by the former board, the Commissioners found that the number of provisions to be revised by them somewhat exceeded 9,000.

Some auxiliary labor has been performed which may be useful in the execution of the work. A tolerably complete list of adjudications of the national courts, illustrating the construction or operation of acts of Congress, has been prepared, under a chronological arrangement, which will enable the reviser of a particular statute to ascertain readily whether it has been construed by the courts. A considerable number of leading cases on the meanings of terms employed in statutes, have been indexed, as a guard against inadvertant changes in the phraseology of laws, contrary to the course of judicial decision. Duplicates of some of the more important writings of the Commissioners have been prepared, as a security against loss by fire.

The Commissioners have, in the processes stated, accomplished an equal and considerable progress upon every one of the seventy-six titles under which they have arranged the statutes. In accordance with the act of June 27, 1866, which governs their proceedings, they have printed and distributed, for criticism by persons acquainted with the respective subjects, the following titles:

No. 1. General provisions.	No. 26. Civil rights.
No. 2. Legislative power.	No. 27. Citizenship.
No. 3. Executive power.	No. 28. Elective franchise.
No. 22. Flag and seal.	No. 29. Freedmen.
No. 23. Seat of government, including public buildings.	No. 31. Immigration.
	No. 32. Naturalization.
No. 24. States.	No. 33. Census.
No. 25. Territories.	No. 73. Crimes.
	No. 74. Slave trade.

The greater part of Title 14, "The Judiciary," is in print, and, after it has been further revised and reprinted, will soon be distributed to the members of your honorable bodies. These titles will have disposed of about 2,792 sections.

The Commissioners respectfully submit herewith one of these titles, "The Legislative Power," which has been framed in the form of a separate statute, so that it may be acted upon, should Congress deem that course convenient, without awaiting the completion of the revision. None of its provisions depend upon the adoption of other titles; and it is accompanied by a precise repealing act. The same method may, if such is the wish of Congress, be pursued with most of the titles under which the revision is arranged. It is submitted that by this method several advantages may be attained. The future progress of the revision would be expedited, for each portion enacted will form a precedent or authority in framing those which follow; while, by an immediate substitution of one statute for numerous enactments, widely scattered and conflicting, some benefit would be derived from the work at once, by all persons who have occasion, during the progress of this revision, to examine the particular subject thus disposed of.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The dry goods business is generally quiet, and confined chiefly to the local trade. Prices are steady. It is anticipated that higher rates will prevail when the spring trade opens. Woollens will command better prices, in consequence of the high rates for raw material. Printing cloths scarce and firm at 7 3-4c. Prints in light supply for the season; all desirable fancy makes are held firmly at 11 1-2c. Heavy brown sheetings in limited request, but firm at 14 1-2a 15c. New York mills muslin, 21c; Fruit of the Loom, 15c; Gold Medal, 14c; Green G, 11 1-2; Glasgow ginghams, 14c. Scarfs and nubias in good demand.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 9—1:30 p. m.—The feeling on 'Change is better to-day. Consols, money, 91 7-8; account, 92. Bonds, '62, 92 1-4; '65, 92; '67, 93 1-2; 10-40s, 90 3-4.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Rentes, 56f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9 3-4; Orleans, 10a10 1-8. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, 9 3-4. Shipments from Bombay since last report, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s29s. Lard, 45s 3d. Cheese, 62s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short rib, 38s 6d.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 31 head; shipped, three cars, 71 head—per North Missouri Railroad.

HOGS—Received at the yards, 1,366; at the packing houses, 3,103 head; sales, 54 head, averaging 213 lbs, at $3.60; slaughtered, 1,300. Supplies liberal; prices $3.50 to $3.65, with a drooping tendency.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—COTTON—In fair demand, and higher; middling upland, 19 5-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 12,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.75a6.00; common to good extra, $6.30a6.65; good to choice, $6.35a7.20; white wheat extra, $7.20a7.50; extra Ohio, $6.50a7.30; St. Louis, $6.80a9.25. Rye flour firmer at $4.50a5.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat firm; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.52a1.52; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.62a1.65; white, $1.65a1.75. Rye quiet; buyers of Western at 90c, and sellers at 92a93c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet; Western at $1.00. Corn firm; receipts, 25,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 79a80 1-2c; new, 75a76c. Oats heavy; receipts, 17,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 55a61c; Western in store, 51 3-4c.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Firm at 26a29c; Orinoco, 24a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Active and firm; extra Ohio, 65c; unwashed, 45c; pulled, 52 1-2a65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17 3-4a20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9 1-8a9 1-2c; Cuba, 9a9 1-2c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 44a55c. Rice quiet at 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 13 1-2a13 3-4; refined, 23 1-2c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.50; prime, $10.50; prime mess, 11c; mess for January, $14.75, March, $15. Beef steady; plain mess, 9a11c; extra, 11a15c; hams, 24c. Dressed hogs, 5 3-4a6c. Tierce, dull; prime mess, [illegible]; India mess, [illegible]. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5 1-4c; hams, 9a11c; middles quiet; long clear, 7 3-8c; short ribs, 7 1-4a7 1-2c; Cumberland cut, 7c; short clear, 8c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 a 9 5-8c; kettle, 9 5-8c December, 9 5-8c; January, 9-8-4c; February, 10c; March, 10 1-8c.

BUTTER—Steady. Western, 11a33c; State, 23a 33c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11a14c.

METALS—Manufactured copper firmer; ingot lake active and higher at 23 1-2a26 1-4c. Scotch pig-iron dull at 33a34c; American, 34a37c; refined English and American bar, 88c; Russia sheet quiet at 17 1-2a18c gold. Nails steady; cut, $4.65; clinch, $6.15a6.65; horseshoe, 19a33c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.01.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29 1-2; No. 2, $1.25 3-8. Oats steady; No. 2, 33 1-2c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 45c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 64 3-4c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 64 1-2c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.75a4.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra, $7.25a8.25; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a7.25. Wheat quiet; State and Western red, $1.57a1.60; amber, $1.60a1.61; white, $1.65a1.70. Rye sold at 98c. Corn steady; old yellow, 80a82c; mixed Western, 78c; new, 75c. Oats steady; white, 54a55c; black, 50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16 1-2c; refined, 22 1-4a22 3-8c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55a1.58. Corn firm; white Western, 69a 70c. Oats quiet, at 50a55c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Strong Western sells at 25a26c.

WHISKEY—$1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—COTTON—Fair demand and higher; low middling at 18 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family at $6.60a6.75. Wheat scarce and firm, at $1.43a1.45. Corn fair demand and higher, at 47a49c. Rye dull, at 75a80c. Oats firm, at 36a40c. Barley steady, at 75a85c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50 cash; $13.75a 14.00 January and February. Lard steady; prime steam, 9 1-4c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats quiet; held firmly; shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; clear rib, 6a6 1-4c; clear, 6 1-2a6 1-2c; middle rates when fully cured; but little demand either for present or future delivery. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady for good to extra; dull for light; whole range, $4.25a4.50. Receipts 10,000.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 92c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—COTTON—Active and tending upward; middling advanced to 18 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, with sales of assorted grades on basis of $6.50 for extra family. Grain quiet and firm at previous prices.

HOGS—In fair demand; choice $4.50. Yards well cleared.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active. Mess pork $13.50; bulk meats in good demand at previous prices; bacon, but little here, prices nominal; lard in moderate demand, at 9a10 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat excited and 3a4c higher; No. 1 red winter, $1.46 1-2 a1.47; No. 2, $1.36 1-2a1.37 1-2, closing firm. Corn firm; new held at 56c; old, 57a58c. Oats better; held at 42c, 41c bid.

PETROLEUM—Refined firmer; 21a22 1-2c for car lots; 22a23 1-2c for small lots; crude stronger; $5.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.47; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.43 1-2; No. 2 red, $1.34; rejected, $1.25; [illegible]; No. 2 new, 48 1-2; yellow, 51c; Michigan, 50c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 40c; Michigan, 41c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.60.

HOGS—Steady at $3.10a4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a healthy growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

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Great combination of artistes every evening and Saturday matinee.

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Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday.

Line of busses leave theatre after performance, running south on Wabash-av. to Twenty-ninth-st., and west on Madison to corner of Halsted-st.

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On TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BOOTS, SHOES,

And Rubbers,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Seventy-five Crates and Casks

CROCKERY,

BY THE PACKAGE,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Furniture, Carpets & Crockery,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK

BOOTS, SHOES,

Balmorals, Arctics, Alaskas, Rubber Shoes and Boots,

AT AUCTION,

on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES

Assorted Glassware,

30 CRATES WHITE GRANITE,

AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK

LADIES' FUR GOODS,

Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock,

At the RED FRONT auction house, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1871,

At 24 North Canal-st.,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing each day until the whole is closed out. All the unredeemed pledges of J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, late of 119 South Clark-st., and now of 32 West Lake-st. The stock consists of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Fire Arms, Musical Instruments, Furs, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc.

J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker.
W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE LARGE, AND ONE suite of front rooms, heated by furnace, gas, bath room—first-class in all respects. Location very central. One or two day boarders accommodated.

137 LOOMIS-ST. NEAR VAN BUREN—FURnished room and good board for one or two gentlemen.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can find two furnished rooms, with board, in a private family on West Madison-st. at moderate terms. Reference required. Address M C B, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE—121 AND 123 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

THREE GENTLEMEN WANTED TO TAKE a suite of rooms with first class board, in a good location, and private family; must be permanent. Call at 227 West Washington-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOMS—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsire a suite of rooms, well-furnished, in a house that has modern improvements, and where there are few or no other boarders; a first-class table desired, and dinner wanted at 6 p. m. A reference given and desired. Please address, stating terms and location, E. H. CURTIS, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD AND LODGING—FOR THE WINTER, in a private family, or where are few boarders, by a young gentleman, unmarried; north of Twenty-second-st., and east of State; terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms, &c., GEO. B., Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NIEL, supposed to be somewhere in Michigan; has been to work on some railroad. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Ann O'Niel, at 399 Cottage Grove-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Brokers, Room 1, 42 South Canal-st.:
75x123 ft on Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.
20x80 ft on Wells-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.
3 houses and 48 ft on Park-av.
48 ft on West Madison-st., near Paulina-st.
25x125 on Prairie-av.
25x125 ft on West Monroe-st., near Lincoln-st.; very cheap.
25 1-2x100 ft on Madison-st., near Wells-st.
25x107 ft on Charles-place, near Wells-st.
25x107 ft on Wells-st., between Polk and Taylor-sts.
25x114 ft corner of Tyler-st. and Fifth-av.
10 acres on West Lake, near city limits.
15 acres near Brighton; very cheap.
125 ft on Indiana-av.; cheap, for a few days.
100x150 ft on Bryant-av. and Lake-st.
50 ft on O'Brien-st., between Union and Jefferson-sts.
50 ft on Kramer-st., between Union and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. LINN & CO., 25 EAST KINzie-st.:
22x125 feet, North Fifth-av, $2,000; $500 cash, balance 10 years, 8 per cent.
Lots on Sedgwick-st, $1,700.
40x100 on Superior-st, 100 per foot.
Two story brick basement house and lot, two blocks north of Division-st, $6,500.
Lot on Bremer-st, near Oak, $900.
50x112, Oak-st, east of State, $75 per foot.
Lots on Larrabee-st, $1,200.
Lots corner Erie and LaSalle-sts, $165.
122x150, North Clark-st, $150 per foot.
North Side our motto.
E. A. LINN & CO.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROTHERS, 122 West Randolph-st.:
20x100 feet, northeast corner Clark and Erie-sts.
48x80 feet on Clark-st., between River and North Water-sts.
50x150 feet on Clark-st., north of Goethe-st., $125 per foot.
100x150 feet, corner Franklin and Ontario-sts, $12,000.
25x120 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first-st., $110 per foot.
63x100 feet on Monroe-st., near Canal-st., $8,500.
Cottage house, and lot 50x120 feet, on Park-av.
Dwelling house and lot on West Monroe-st., $3,500.
25x100 feet on Illinois-st., near State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RIVER PROPERTY—40 ACRES ON the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, west of City Bridewell. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—20 acres on Canal and Kinkead-st., near the new cotton manufactory; dwelling house taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—239 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of 83 7-10 on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 9 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the fortys. For particulars inquire at 307 North State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT FOR A BANK, 28X 100 feet, fronting south on Adams-st., 86 feet west of Dearborn-st.; will be sold at a grand bargain, if applied for immediately. Drop me a note and I will call and see you. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Washington-st.; also 5 acres at Englewood. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT, 100x161 FEET, corner Huron and Franklin, N. D., on long time, without cash payment. PHILLIPS & CHANDLER, Real Estate Agents, 95 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV.—TWO LOTS ON Chicago-av., near Kingsbury-st., each 24x130 feet. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25x129 FEET ON STATE-ST., 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front; price $110 per foot, one-third cash, and balance one and two years at 8 per cent, if sold immediately; this is a decided bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 431 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE, in either division of the city, for manufacturing or residence purposes, on long time, without cash payment, to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, bath and water closet, &c.; lot 33x125 feet; southwest corner of Jackson and Green-sts; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 23x125 FEET EACH, SOUTH front, on Lake-st, between California and Oglesby-sts; price $800. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR AND NORTH DEARborn-sts—60x100 feet, southeast corner of North Dearborn and Superior-sts. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—25 FEET FRONT ON Clark-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50X150 FEET ON Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR PART northeast corner of Madison and Wells-sts. Application having been made for part of the 80 foot frontage on Madison-st., I will entertain offers for the rest, including the corner. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, TO be sold together or seperate, 6 years old, warranted sound, and kind either in single or double harness, fit for teaming or any other purpose, the property of a farmer; to be seen at the Farmer's Home, 300 State-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET OR MORE ON FOURTH-av., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts., very cheap. Sherman-st., 25 feet, joining northwest corner VanBuren, cheap. Key at the corner. State-st., near corner Thirty-first-st., 25 feet; corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts, 25 feet, at a sacrifice. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 DOUBLE TEAMS, wagons and harness. Inquire at 108 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—3 ROOM COTTAGE ON 40 FEET lot, with stable in rear, on Walnut-st., west of Robey-st. Three houses, same ground, 5 years lease—Rucker, near Indiana-st. WILLARD N. BRUNER, 11 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT 50 OR 100 feet on East Lake-st. Address F J W, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUSTOMers for half-dozen choice cottages and lots in section 7, or near Union Park. Please send description and terms to E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—520 ACRES IN Tazewell County, good house, 225 acres timber, live springs and river on the land; part cash; terms reasonable. Inquire of JOHN P. SCANLAN, 161 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 2 WEST LAKE-ST. and dock floor under Chester Building, corner Lake and Bridge. Inquire at No. 2.

TO RENT—TO JEWELLERS—I WILL RENT rooms in my bank building, with vault privileges, for the jewelry business; references required. MERRILL LADD, Evanston.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, 22x80 FEET, WITH 12-foot ceiling, on Van Buren-st, near Clark; nearly completed. Apply to C. L. JENKS, 333 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE ON WEST Madison-st., centrally located. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT OFFICES IN Thompson's Block; light and airy, rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE; ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. A. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT OF 630 WABASH-av.; also a good front room for office. Apply to JOS. B. BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLOR AND ONE BEDroom, for office purposes. Apply at 129 South Clinton-st. J. A. HILL.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES or sleeping rooms, over J. B. Shay's dry goods store, 286 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE LARGE NEW STORE, 21x53 feet, No. 771 West Madison-st. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 714 Warren-av.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SETS OF LARGE PARLORS, suitable for first-class stores. A large basement, a number of good office rooms, all within a half block of the Post Office, on Wabash-av.; without doubt the best location in the city; also, an entire house on Wabash-av., for business purposes. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—A NEW STORE—JUST COMPLETed, opposite Messrs. Field Leiter & Co, on State-st., near Twentieth-st. Apply to H. McKey, 74 Park-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST SIDE LASALLE-st., between Lake and South Water, 40x80 feet, for a term of years; owner will improve to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., third floor northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT THE RATE OF $2,000 PER ANnum, until May 1, 1872, a new, first-class marble front residence, in a fashionable location, and none but a first-class tenant need apply, for it will be rented only as a gentleman's private residence; for convenience and beauty it cannot be excelled in Chicago. Drop me a note, and I will call with horse and buggy, and show you the house. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A good two-story wood house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE MARBLE front house on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., with carpets on floors, furnace, bath-room, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply to JOS. B. BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MERCHANDISE OR offices, suit 3 rooms, 46 South Desplaines-st; good basement. Apply to A. KIDDER, rear 46.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, without board. Apply at 89 Loomis-st., West Side, near Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—A FEW PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Also, a good frame barn, with room for four horses. Apply at 86 Ellis-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, WELL FURnished house, on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st., by a responsible party, who is willing to board owner in part payment of rent with the privilege, if there are accommodations, of taking a few strictly first-class boarders. References exchanged. Apply to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Answer for one week, L H W, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 to 9 rooms for a small family, by a prompt tenant, with first-class references; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address L. C. MUCK, southeast corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING OF THE great fire, from a dray, corner of Twelfth and Halsted-sts, a tin box marked "A. McCoy," the property of James McCoy, lately of Crosby's Opera House. Contains nothing of value except to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at the office of the Tribune, No. 15 Canal-st. Owner can be addressed at Rockford Ill.

LOST—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, NEAR THE corner of Canal and Randolph-sts., an otter glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at GARRICK & CATHERS, 28 West Randolph-st.

STOLEN—ON THE 7TH FROM THE BARN of F. Bales, 180 Milwaukee-av, two dark bays, white spot in forehead, one white hind foot; one horse had blanket on. JOHN LONFART.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CUT ICE IN THE country, apply at 257 Twenty-second-st, Monday morning. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—25 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIana, for John Dutcher; a winter's work; 150 farm hands for this state, at $1 per day and board; cheap tickets to St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc. Employment Headquarters Room 2, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—EVERY ONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new corn-sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; price $1.50. Rights free; $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN SPEAK GERman and English. Apply at 24 North Canal-st., at 10 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands to go South; highest wages paid; cheap tickets to go South. E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK WITH AT LEAST two or three years' experience; one who has been in business in Chicago or New York; fair salary. Apply to C. H. BENNETT, Le Mars, Iowa; or, Tolman & King, 88 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS BUSINESS, Tribune office, with name, price, and reference.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS. INQUIRE AT 550 State-st.

WANTED—20 OR 30 GOOD SEWED-BOOT MAKers. Apply early at 980 State-st.

WANTED—SLATERS. APPLY TO A. KNISLY & CO., at 72 and 74 West Monroe-st, or at the Illinois Central Railroad Company's Round House, on the lake shore at the foot of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $5 per week, or at $10 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skillful workman. Apply, with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EDITRESS ACQUAINTED IN Chicago society; also ladies to take subscribers for DORREY'S WEEKLY. Good salary. Apply at Room 3, 27 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FUR SEWERS, 128 West Madison-st., second floor, Room 4.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 1481 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT PROTESTant girl to do general housework, at 217 South Green-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL TO wait on table and one chambermaid at GRINNELL HOUSE, Grinnell, Iowa. For further particulars apply or address as above.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 58 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 148 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAKmaker; one who understands the business, and desires good pay and a permanent place at the Cloak Emporium of HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN clothing, dry goods, or notions business; best of references given. Address J H S, 445 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, TEMperate practical engineer, in a mill or factory; city or country. Address P, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood turner, in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, or Iowa. Is a married man, and wants steady work. Try him. Address care of H. S. HANCHETT, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man as foreman moulder in an iron foundry; has had 16 years' experience as foreman in first-class shops; understands all branches of the business, and is capable of taking charge of a shop of any size or class of work; had last situation in an Eastern city. Address MOULDER, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE SURE AND SEE THAT JOHN WRIGHT serves your little sociables, &c., with all the requisites this winter. 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT ONE-TENTH FIRST cost, the tools, fixtures, etc., of a manufacturing business, which will pay $3,000 per annum; will sell some may try it; capital required, $1,000 to $1,500; to see the whole running, as I will sell for $500 cash. Address, for one week, BENNETT, JR., Tribune office.

JOHN WRIGHT IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish the requisites for parties, weddings, dinners, &c., as heretofore. Leave orders at his new quarters, 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Sales bought. No. 97 West Madison-st. Room 1 and 2, formerly 183 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

ORDER FOR YOUR DINNERS "JOHN WRIGHT'S celebrated Ice Cream Cakes," &c., at his "New Opera House," 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $50,000, TO TAKE the whole or part of $100,000 for whole interest, to put into buildings which will return $25,000 annual rents. Ground will be sold on long time, at low figures; $20,000 per annum, in five and ten year leases, can be secured at once; property in the most central location. Address, S. M. MILLARD, 463 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TAKE CONTRACT, OR WORK by the day in clearing debris from the burnt district. Will furnish teams. Apply at HENRY MYERS, 161 Hermitage-av., corner Polk, or leave orders at 202 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, diamonds, jewellery, old gold, silver, furniture, and all goods of value; cash paid at BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS HAVING HOUSES or stores to rent, will find it to their advantage to leave them with us, for we are having calls every day for same; particular attention given to the collection of rents, etc. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH SOME money, to handle "Palmer's automatic or self-acting bobbin-winder," for all shuttle sewing machines. There is plenty of money in it, and any of the following States: Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and California. Address or apply to A. HONSINGER & CO., 206 West Madison-st., corner Green.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO UNderstands thoroughly the manufacture of lime, to take a working interest in a lime business. A S T, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse; sweep powers, from two to ten horse, cipers, feed cutters, corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17-FOOT 28-inch swing; one 22-foot, 22-inch swing; one 12-foot, 24-inch swing; one 15-foot, 23-inch swing; one 8-foot, 18-inch swing; one 6-foot, 18-inch, and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONTING MORTISing; a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 112 Fulton-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 220 South Halsted-st. and 599 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

J. H. LEROW & CO., 162 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Noiseless Link-Motion Elece Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machines by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 28 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY THAT IS already established in the business of manufacturing brick in this city, or about to enter into same, and wanting additional capital, can address A B, care of 29 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $30,000, in an old-established house. For particulars inquire of JOHN TUMBULL, Tappan, McKillop & Co., 25 Canal-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, TO engage in a retail grocery business, by one who had a very large trade before the fire. The best of reference given and required. H. M. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $25,000, in an old and well-established business, occupying a leading position in its line of business. For particulars address M W H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a good business that will pay that amount per month. 180 West Washington-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 96 Michigan-av. (back front).

WANTED—100 WORK HORSES, AT 627 AND 629 South Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, for a term of years; money to loan on collaterals; purchase money mortgages bought. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—FOR 6 MONTHS—$10,000 TO $20,000, at 10 per cent, on real estate or negotiable collaterals. AYRES & EOFF, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VIANDS. DON'T FORget that JOHN WRIGHT, the well-known caterer, is now in readiness to serve his friends at 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Treasury Department Investigation Resolution Passed in the House.

Speech of Senator Trumbull on Civil Service Reform.

Akerman Expected to Retire During the Present Week.

Supreme Court Decision of Interest to Commercial Travellers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKERMAN TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is given out to-night, by those supposed to be posted, that Akerman will retire during the present week, and that Williams, of Oregon, fully expects to succeed him. So certain is the latter of the change that he is taking steps to secure a house in view of entering the Cabinet.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon report favorably upon Lynch's bill for remitting or refunding the tonnage tax on sales of vessels, and will add an amendment providing for the abolition of the income tax, and removing the tax on many small manufactures.

LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now engaged upon a formal opinion under the legal-tender decision. Five or six separate opinions are expected.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP

will be considered at once by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The credentials of the Senator-elected, Mr. Norwood, were referred to it to-day. Blodgett's case is also before it.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, a unanimous decision was rendered that the laws by which taxes are levied in some of the States upon commercial travellers are unconstitutional, being opposed to the clause which declares that the citizens of each State shall possess all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

SICKLES.

While the return of General Sickles from Spain is in no sense a recall, the administration is not entirely satisfied with his course. It is not expected here that he will return, but that he will remain to take an active part in the political campaign next summer.

AMNESTY BILL.

It is now stated that no amnesty bill will be considered before the holidays, in view of the report of the Southern Investigating Committee, and also the opinions elicited in the discussion at the recent meeting of the House Judiciary Committee. It is considered that when this subject is once taken up there will be but little obstacle to its passage.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Banks offered five bills in the House to-day, which were prepared at the State Department. One provided for carrying into effect that part of the Washington Treaty relating to fisheries and another; one to more effectually enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and the balance for appropriations to pay the Joint High Commission. The latter calls for $62,500; also contains a provision for another appropriation of $250,000 to meet the expenses of various future commissions to be created under the Treaty.

Poland, of the Ku-Klux Committee, to-day, asked for $40,000 deficiency to meet expenses over the former appropriation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Trumbull's resolution providing for the reference of the joint Select Retrenchment Committee met with considerable opposition to-day. Mr. Conkling's resolution, for which he claimed priority in point of time, and precedence in point of importance, provided simply for the investigation of the Hodge defalcation, whereas the one offered by Trumbull goes to the shortcomings of all who are connected with the civil service. Conkling is opposed to the special committee in principle, and intimated that the standing committees could dispose of all cases of the present class. Finally, after considerable debate, Mr. Trumbull yielded his bill to Conkling's as an amendment, and the Senate went into executive session before a vote was taken.

REVENUE REFORM BILL.

Sumner got in his Revenue Reform bill to-day, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee, with the remark that with the proposed reduction of taxation there should be a corresponding reduction of the expensive machinery with which the taxes are collected. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and others by experience how jealous the House is that it assumes to be its constitutional right in claiming exclusive original jurisdiction of all measures affecting the public revenue, did not strongly object to having this bill referred to the committee, but endeavored to show that such a reference would merely be so much labor lost. It was, however, passed Mr. Sumner's motion for reference.

[illegible] DELEGATES WANT POSITIONS ON COMMITTEES.

Speaker Blaine had made up his list of committees, several Territorial Delegates made a request of him that one of their number should be recognized on the Territorial Committee. The request was not acceded to on the ground that such appointment would not be in conformity with Congressional practice. Territorial Delegates have, however, been looking up precedents, and have discovered, first, that Missouri was a Territory the Delegate from which was once appointed Chairman of a Special Committee to carry out the provisions of a resolution which he introduced; and, second, that the Delegate from this District, by the act of Congress making this District a Territory, is ex-officio member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. With these precedents to support them, the request will be preferred to the Speaker, to reconsider the appointment as originally desired, of a Delegate on the Territorial Committee.

AN INJURED BACKWOODSMAN.

A certain backwoodsman, who claims to have been cheated out of the proceeds of a whole lot of clover, amounting to about $300, by lawyers and judges in his State, created considerable stir at the White House to-day. He was vociferous in his demands to see the President, whom he wished to reverse the decision of the courts, and to issue an order for the payment of his money. He had with him a large shot bag filled with papers which he claimed presented evidence of the truth of his claims. General Dent informed the enraged gentleman that the President was not yet given jurisdiction over cases of this kind, and would, therefore, be compelled to decline any interference.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alvin Brown, of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routt, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Oscar F. Fletcher, Postmaster at Bryan, Ohio; John D. Fletcher, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; Wm. D. Jones, Assay Clerk at Boise City, Idaho; Frank A. Martine, Assayer at Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner in the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nev.; Shelah Waters, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Iowa; Dr. Risley, of Nevada, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency, at [illegible].

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Frederick A. Walker, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul at Rome; James L. Graham, Jr., of New York, Consul at Florence; Matthew R. Quay, of New York, Consul at Dundee; James M. Bailey, of Illinois, Consul at Chee Foo. Daniel A. Irving Todd, Collector of Internal Revenue—Irving Todd, District of Minnesota; George A. King, [illegible].

[illegible] F. Drew, Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Edes, Collector of Customs for [illegible]; Edward LaFavour, Appraiser at [illegible]; Wm. McMichael, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; George C. [illegible], United States Attorney for Utah; Edward [illegible], Attorney for the Southern District of [illegible]; Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; James [illegible], United States Attorney for Nebraska; [illegible] Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; William Spence, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; David [illegible], Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of [illegible]; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, member of the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia. The nomination of Walter B. Irvine, of Illinois, as Register of the Land Office in Utah, was [illegible].

[illegible]—Frederick E. Lester, Charlotte, [illegible] Spencer, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Samuel [illegible], Tecumseh, Mich.; William Walker, [illegible] Creek, Mich.; Alfred C. Van [illegible], O.; Hiram Rose, Norwalk, O.; [illegible], O.; J. L. Lewis, Barnesville, [illegible] Council [illegible], Iowa; [illegible] Cadiz, O.; J. Hopkins, [illegible] City, Montana; Albert F. [illegible], Ind.; Josiah D. Treat, [illegible]; Samuel Bowman, Clarks[illegible]; William P. Forsythe, Jefferson, [illegible]; Newell, Glenwood, Ia.; James S. [illegible] Moines, Ia.; Robt. R. McCormick, [illegible]; Wm. Madden, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Chas. [illegible], Wenona Station, Ill.; D. M. Simmons [illegible]